

Principles and Methods of
University Reform



REPORT

OF THE

WEEKDOMADAL COUNCIL

WITH AN INTRODUCTION SUBMITTED
ON BEHALF OF THE COUNCIL

BY

LORD CURZON OF KEDLESTON

CHANCELLOR OF THE UNIVERSITY

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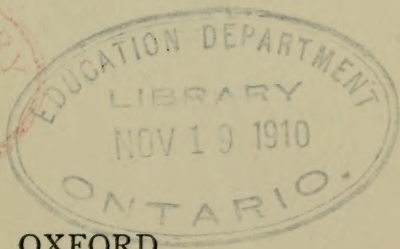
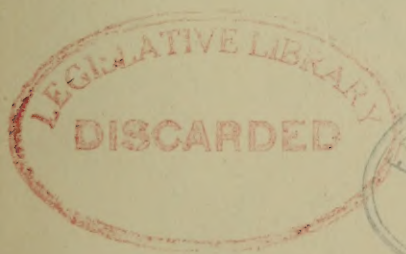
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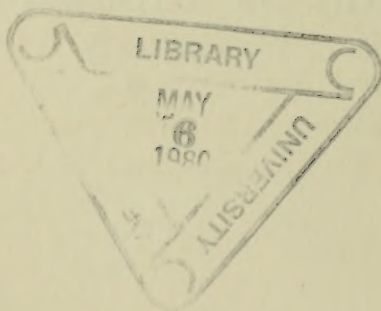
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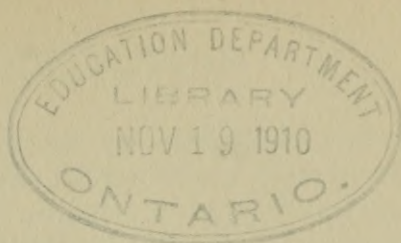
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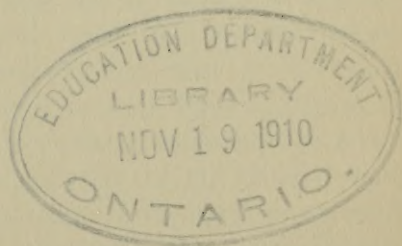


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INTRODUCTION

ON April 28, 1909, there was published by the University Press a Memorandum entitled *Principles and Methods of University Reform*, in which, after the advantage of consultation with leading men of all parties in the University, I endeavoured to indicate the character of the problem of internal reconstruction which the University was known to be both willing and anxious to discuss, and invited the attention of the Hebdomadal Council to various proposals that had found favour with different sections of academic thought or appeared to be supported by influential opinion. The present Report contains the subsequent history of these proposals, as examined and reported upon in the first place by Committees of Council and then discussed and accepted (or modified) by Council itself: and the present Introduction, which I write on behalf of the latter body, is intended to explain the general principles upon which the Hebdomadal Council has proceeded, and the nature of the recommendations which it now submits to the University.

The actual procedure adopted is made clear upon a subsequent page. Immediately after the appearance of the Memorandum in 1909 Council held a series of meetings at which, after an exhaustive discussion, a number of Resolutions were passed upon the leading proposals contained therein. By these Resolutions, which were published in the *University Gazette*, and are reproduced in the present Report, Council pledged itself to a definite scheme of policy upon almost every debated issue of University Reform. Committees of Council were then appointed to meet, to take evidence, and to consult authorities with a view to framing concrete plans for carrying out the above Resolutions. But inasmuch as the views of the Committees were necessarily only those of a minority of the entire Council, their Reports, or the draft Statutes based upon them, were

then taken in full Council and debated line by line. It is the result of these deliberations that is published in these pages. During the sixteen months that have been occupied with this labour, the Committees of Council, appointed for the purpose, have held in all 105 sittings; Council itself has held 23 special sittings for the same object. I have had the advantage of presiding over many of these meetings; and it is perhaps open to me to say, on behalf of the Committees and of Council, what they might not be willing to say for themselves, that the industry and sacrifice of leisure which these extra labours have involved, amid the strain of ordinary academic duties, are such as the University has never previously been called upon to devote to a similar cause, and that they supply a not unfair measure of the seriousness and singleness of purpose with which those who, by virtue of their position, have been charged with the preliminary examination of these problems have attempted to advance to their solution. The great majority of the decisions arrived at have been carried by large majorities of Council: on many important subjects we have been unanimous or all but unanimous. The scheme presented is not in all respects complete, for it has not yet been found possible to deal with the complicated question of Fees and Dues, which involves financial issues of the utmost importance, or with some other matters; nor has there been time in most cases to draft Statutes upon the Resolutions accepted. Furthermore, certain of the proposals submitted lie outside the competence of the University as such, and must depend for their adoption upon the co-operation of the Colleges. Nevertheless, with these qualifications, the recommendations now made may not unfairly claim to represent a positive and coherent plan of action, which the Hebdomadal Council submits to Congregation and to Convocation as a conscientious attempt to satisfy the principal existing needs of the University, and for which we respectfully solicit a sympathetic hearing from those with whom the decision will lie.

The main objects which have appealed to all those who have interested themselves in recent years in the advancement of Oxford, and which were summarised in the Memorandum of April 1909, have been these—to strengthen and popularise the internal government of the University; to fortify the authority of the latter in the control of its own teachers and teaching, with due regard to the rights and interests of the Colleges; to remodel the conditions of entrance, so as at the same time to furnish a moderate test of educational fitness, and yet not to exclude those who are unable to pursue the study of Greek; to provide for the distribution of academic endowments with relation to the requirements of the University, the encouragement of advanced study, and the needs of poor men; to facilitate, by all reasonable means, the admission of the last-named class to Oxford; and to create a better system of financial accounts and financial control.

All of these subjects have come under the notice of Council in the course of our investigation; recommendations are made with regard to them all. I cannot pretend—nor should I have expected such a result—that in every respect the suggestions put forward in my Memorandum have been accepted by Council. Many of them were tentative in character; some were susceptible of much improvement or demanded substantial modification. Compromise has in some cases been an inevitable feature of the discussion of complex subjects by a composite body. In a few cases practical difficulties have impeded the realisation of desires which commanded general sympathy. The general results will however, it is hoped, not be disappointing to those who have extended so generous a patience to Council, during its prolonged period of incubation. If they do not invariably satisfy the more ardent spirits, perhaps they may relieve some unfounded apprehensions. The changes that are suggested are in every case evolutionary and not revolutionary: they have been conceived in a spirit

that has aspired to be at once conservative and progressive. Above all, while our proposals represent a scheme of what for want of a better phrase has been called 'Reform from within', and while it is the graduates of Oxford who will be called upon to accept or reject or modify them, we have not lost sight of the fact that Oxford owes a duty to the nation, and that we are dealing with a proud inheritance of the English-speaking peoples. If we achieve success, it will be because our efforts meet with the general approval of those who are competent to pronounce. Whatever the result, we hope that our labours may be of use to others who come after.

With these general observations, as an introduction, it would seem desirable to indicate in somewhat greater detail what it is that we propose in every case, leaving the Reports of our Committees, the text of the Resolutions of Council, and the draft Statutes, which are printed in the later pages of this Report, to supply the fuller information which the members of the University will expect to receive.

It will at once be apparent that many of the subjects are closely interconnected; and that the Report, for instance, of one Committee should not be read except in conjunction with the Report of another. The proposals for the reconstitution of Council are intimately allied with those for the reconstitution of the Faculties; the question of Poor Students is dealt with in at least three Reports; the question of Finance to some extent permeates all. If then it be necessary, as it has been, for reasons of expediency to break up these subjects into different headings, let it not be supposed that any one subject is necessarily exhausted in a single category. Rather would we plead that the scheme be studied in its entirety, if we are to produce the impression, as we desire, of a consistent and organic whole. We do not of course presume to say to the University that it should accept or reject these proposals *en bloc*, since that would be both to impugn the scope of its authority and to attach an exaggerated value to the fruit

of our own labours. But we do certainly plead that a serious effort be made to understand the correlation of the different parts of our scheme, and that prepossessions about individual features of it may not be hurriedly allowed to imperil the symmetry of the whole.

I. *Constitution of the University*

The first question approached was that of the Constitution of the University, as expressed in the three existing bodies of Council, Congregation, and Convocation. The different views that are widely entertained about the composition and functions of these bodies were analysed in the Memorandum of 1909: and it became the duty of Council to determine in what manner, if at all, it would propose to remodel these institutions. Broadly speaking, the object which we had in view and which guided our deliberations was, in the words of the Memorandum (p. 31), the creation, in so far as it does not already exist, of 'a Constitution, the three elements in which should represent respectively (*a*) the best intellects and more representative personages of the University in Council, (*b*) the resident teaching element in Congregation, and (*c*) the great outside body of M.A.'s in Convocation'; and the recommendations which we submit are the following:—

In the case of Council it is proposed to leave its numbers and period of service unaltered, but to abolish the existing orders and to throw open the entire eighteen places to election by Congregation, retaining of course the minority vote. The process by which this decision was arrived at was much as follows. It was felt that no very strong case existed for the retention of an order drawn from so restricted a class as the Heads of Houses—a case hardly strong enough at any rate to stand upon its own merits against the advantages of a free and unfettered choice by Congregation. The main desideratum

in the principal executive and administrative organ of the University ought surely to be persons rather than classes, and the ablest persons that are available for the purpose, from whatever section of the University they may happen to be drawn. Council, however elected, is sure to include a fair proportion of Heads of Houses.

The case with regard to the order of Professors stands upon a rather different footing, since it is undoubtedly of paramount importance that what may be described as the University staff should be definitely and adequately represented in the body that directs the teaching of the University. An attempt, however, has been made to secure this end by the creation of a General Board of the Faculties invested with many of the powers in regard to studies and Examinations that now devolve upon an overworked Council; and the Report of the two Committees that were concerned with the examination of this matter, and the Resolutions of Council, taken together, make it quite clear that the abolition of the order of Professors in Council is mainly dependent upon the acceptance of the proposal for the creation of such a Board, to which we attach no small importance.

Given such a body, there would not appear to be any stronger case for retaining the order of Professors in Council than the order of Heads of Houses; while, if the latter are to disappear, the survival of a single order of Professors (of necessity in a small and permanent minority in Council) would go far towards creating and stereotyping a dualism of interests which does not in reality exist, although it is sometimes and unfortunately supposed to do so. Further, if a certain minimum of representation were retained for a particular body, we may be sure that in practice it would speedily become the maximum. These are, in brief, the general considerations that have led the majority of Council to submit to the University, subject to the proviso already named, a proposal for the abolition of the existing orders.

With regard to Congregation, we have proceeded upon the view, laid down by the Commission of 1850, that this body should be reconstituted in such a way as to become a genuine organ of the teaching and administrative elements in the University and Colleges. We propose therefore to abolish the qualification of mere residence, which has had such unforeseen consequences, while safeguarding the interests of those who already serve under that test. The powers of Congregation over University legislation will be enhanced by provisions that under certain conditions Statutes which have obtained its consent shall take effect more readily than at present. On the other hand, under the arrangements proposed in regard to the Faculties, certain of the powers now exercised by Congregation will be delegated to the Boards or the General Board of Faculties, regulations of the latter, subject to the approval of Convocation, taking the place of Statutes.

In the case of Convocation we have had to decide between the very conflicting views propounded by widely differing schools of thought. Our own judgement has inclined strongly in the direction of retaining Convocation as the supreme legislative authority of the University, and, if possible, of making it more widely representative than it now is. In certain cases we propose to restrict its action, where Congregation is either unanimous or has voted in overwhelming strength. On the other hand, with a view to substituting for the present haphazard intervention of Convocation some more practical and less fortuitous system, and to furnishing members of Convocation with a fuller opportunity of recording their votes upon important issues than they at present possess, it is proposed to provide, upon certain conditions, for a special poll of Convocation.

In view of the recent decision of Congregation no proposals are made as to any reform in the qualification for membership of Convocation. The question of Fees and Dues—which Council is anxious to decrease, if this be feasible, in the

interests both of poor men and of the enlargement of Convocation itself—is reserved for further consideration, financial calculations of some complexity and of far-reaching consequence being involved.

Viewed as a whole, the constitutional proposals which we have thus sketched in outline, without contemplating any violent change, will, we hope, render the various governing bodies of the University more truly representative of their several constituencies, and will give them a more expert and effective control over the teaching functions of Oxford.

II. *The Faculties*

The mention of a reconstitution of the Faculties and the creation of a General Board of Faculties, as ancillary to the reform of Council which has just been described, renders it desirable that the proposals which are put forward in relation to the Faculties should be explained without further delay. In Chapter VI of my Memorandum I endeavoured to indicate the nature of the problem, and to make clear the strong views which are entertained in the University, and which the passage of time appears to confirm rather than to weaken, as to the unsatisfactory nature of the existing Faculty organisation, and the necessity of revising to some extent the relations of University teaching to College teaching, and of enabling the University to recover some larger measure of control over its teaching and its teachers than it now enjoys. The Memorandum sketched roughly the various remedies that have been proposed, but purposely abstained from making any definite recommendation.

The Resolution passed by Council on April 27, 1909, 'That Council accepts the principle that some reconstruction of the Faculties and Boards of Faculties should take place with

a view to the more systematic and economical organisation of University and College teaching, and will appoint a Committee to report on the subject,' shows that Council was in no greater haste to commit itself to any particular plan ; and the prolonged sittings of the Committee—as many as 34 in number—are a sufficient evidence that no more arduous task was referred to any of the Committees : nor indeed did any receive more anxious or thoughtful consideration. The procedure adopted was as follows :—The Committee submitted a Report and a draft Statute based upon its recommendations. Council considered the Statute line by line : and in its amended form it is published in these papers, together with a summary of the main features and arguments of the Report. These demand careful study, for they represent the most constructive section of the work of internal reorganisation which Council has undertaken.

Its main features are as follows. We propose a reconstitution of the Faculties on what we believe to be logical and scientific lines ; the establishment of a definite status and class of University Lecturers and University Demonstrators, and the creation of a General Board of the Faculties to supersede the Delegacy of the Common University Fund, to relieve the Hebdomadal Council of a good deal of its present business connected with courses and examinations, and to exercise some measure of control over the general teaching of the University. The proposed functions and powers of the General Board, and of the Boards, administrative, financial, and otherwise, can be better studied in the summary of the Committee's Report and in the draft Statute than they can be outlined here. Everywhere the ultimate authority of Convocation is recognised and safeguarded.

Perhaps, however, this is the place where a general statement of the principles which have guided our recommendations may with advantage be attempted, since the University will naturally desire to be assured that a problem so complex

has not been rashly approached or handled without a definite conception of the true relations that ought to exist between a University and its constituent factors in the modern organisation of teaching.

We have, as we hope, never lost sight of the often quoted and ever pertinent consideration that our University is a University of Colleges, and that any scheme of organisation which does not start with the recognition of the twofold aspect of this truth must end by destroying the distinctive and essential character of the Oxford system. Therefore if we propose to strengthen the Boards of Faculties as bodies representing the University, we also leave the freedom of the Colleges unimpaired. Our object is to harmonise the University staff of Professors, Readers, and Lecturers, with the College staff of Tutors and Lecturers, in the firm belief that there is no necessary antagonism between these two facets of the same system. If the Professors may be regarded as the heads of the Faculties, the Faculties themselves are composed of the recognised teachers in the various branches of academic study, and the College Tutor is an officer of the University not less than of the College. With a view to emphasising this principle special provision is made for meetings of the whole Faculty in which all the recognised teachers will meet on common ground, experience having already shown that much may be done by such meetings to secure the more harmonious co-ordination of University and College teaching. On the other hand, the final authority will rest with the Boards of Faculties which are responsible for the lectures given under their authority within the University in different branches of study.

The same principle is recognised in the proposal to constitute the whole body of teachers as the electorate to the Boards of Faculties, as also in the proposal to systematise and extend the class of University Lecturers and University Demonstrators. The latter proposal, if carried out in the

spirit of our recommendation, would have the effect of accentuating not the breach but the continuity between what may be described as the official and the unofficial or quasi-official members of the teaching body of the University considered as a whole. In proposing to include in this class not only teachers of special subjects but also a certain number of College teachers or inter-Collegiate Lecturers as such, we are only reaffirming one of the objects contemplated by the last University Commission under the powers given to the Delegates of the Common University Fund; although in practice the principle of creating Readerships in subjects not otherwise provided for in the University has taken precedence of the principle of recognising the special services of College Tutors to learning and education. It is not contemplated that there would be, in the first instance, more than a small number of such Lectureships. The Lecturers would be subject to the same kind of regulations as are at present prescribed for University Readers or Lecturers, and would so far be directly responsible for a part of their teaching to the several Boards of Faculties. By these means the University would secure the most efficient teaching that it can command, and the College Tutor would obtain the prospect of a position in which he might have greater leisure for his special work and study. It is not thought that there need be any more difficulty in making the necessary arrangements between the Boards of Faculties and the Colleges concerned than there is at present in the case of College Tutors who are appointed to University Readerships. The principles which it is considered should regulate appointments of this kind will be found in the Committee's Report.

It will be observed that in this and other respects the Boards of Faculties receive a considerable extension of their powers and functions, but it is an extension directed not against the freedom of the Colleges, but towards securing a more desirable and closer co-operation between the University and the

Colleges. Further, the powers given to the Faculties themselves should be a security, if this be needed, against any excess of bureaucracy which is sometimes apprehended as the result of such an extension of powers.

The proposal that authority should be given to the several Boards of Faculties under the sanction of the General Board to deal by Regulations, subject to the approval of Convocation, with matters relating to examinations now dealt with by Statute, should greatly simplify the process of legislation on matters relating to examination, but it also presupposes the establishment of the General Board to which reference has been made. It is further proposed to give to the General Board an initiative in legislation in regard to matters within its competence that require to be dealt with by Statute. The functions assigned to the General Board render it unnecessary and inexpedient that there should continue to exist a separate Delegacy of the Common University Fund, and accordingly it is proposed that that body should be absorbed in the new organisation, which should administer such resources as the University may decide to place at its disposal. The income recommended in the first place is £7,100 per annum, a full explanation of which is given in the Report and draft Statute.

It will be seen that these proposals taken together, and viewed in the light of the powers which it is proposed to assign to the General Board and under sanction of the General Board to the several Boards of Faculties, are of far-reaching importance. Their effect will be to give to the Faculties a considerable but legitimate influence in matters of study and education, without, however, impairing the ultimate authority of Convocation. From another point of view the scheme may be regarded as a measure of devolution which should do much to simplify the business and machinery of the University. On the other hand, much will depend upon the composition of a Board entrusted with such wide powers of finance and administration. It is proposed that the Vice-Chancellor and

Proctors shall be *ex-officio* members, and that the other members shall be elected on a principle of a proportional representation of the Faculties.

Such is in outline the scheme of Faculty organisation recommended by the Committee and adopted by Council. As a constructive proposal of capital importance, we submit it for the serious consideration of the University. Its embodiment in the form of a draft Statute will, it is hoped, enable its features to be analysed and judged with greater completeness than if they were merely explained in the Report of a Committee or summarised in Resolutions of Council.

III. *Entrance Examination and Compulsory Greek*

From the internal government and organisation of teaching in the University, it is by a natural step that we pass to the not less momentous series of proposals which we recommend for the future constitution of our courses and examinations in their relation to the student who seeks a University career at Oxford.

Chapter V of the Memorandum of April 1909, which was devoted to the subject of University Examinations, contained a strong plea for the abolition of compulsory Greek as a condition of an Arts Degree at Oxford, and for the institution of a University Entrance Examination. It was argued that compulsory Greek closes the doors of Oxford to wide and important classes who desire admission, and whom it is in the interest neither of the University nor of the nation to exclude: that the standard of Greek at present required is neither the test of a sound classical education nor a necessary feature of a good general education: and that its abolition is called for by the best educational experience of the country. It was further argued that in accordance with the findings of the Commission

of 1850 Oxford should itself create a Matriculation Examination instead of surrendering its functions in this respect to the Colleges; and that Responsions, which has drifted almost unawares into the position of a University Entrance Examination, for which purpose there are many who regard it as entirely unsuited, should be abolished.

In taking up these questions Council was not approaching the subject for the first time. It had already been considering for the past two years whether an Examination of a more general kind and in closer correspondence with Public School curricula might take the place of Responsions, and it was prepared to consider the further question whether such a new Examination should be made a condition of Matriculation. At the same time it was clear that the reconstruction of Responsions or the substitution for it of an Entrance Examination could not be taken in hand without raising again the question whether Greek should continue to be a compulsory subject for all candidates for a Degree in Arts.

After a full discussion of these subjects we arrived with but little dissent at the conclusion which is recorded in the published resolutions:

(a) That Council accepts the principle that Greek be no longer required as a necessary subject for a Degree in Arts.

(b) That Council accepts the principle of an Entrance Examination to be passed before coming into residence by all candidates for Matriculation who have not satisfied the alternative conditions which the University may from time to time require, and will appoint a Committee to formulate proposals.

In considering the Report of this Committee it was thought desirable that the question of curriculum, of which the problem of compulsory Greek is the most salient part, should be submitted to Congregation independently, in order to give it an opportunity of voting on that subject without prejudice arising from the question of an Entrance Examination, or

from any particular proposals for conducting it. Hence it will be found in our Report that the first place is occupied by a Statute proposing to make Greek optional in Responsions, and reconstructing Responsions with this view. The principle adopted is to place Greek in the category of optional subjects, and to allow as an alternative to it one modern language and another subject to be taken simultaneously out of a wide choice. This Statute, if carried, will not stand in the way of a further Statute instituting an Entrance Examination proper, but will prepare the way for it during the period of transition.

A third question which arose incidentally to these, viz. whether the Entrance Examination, if instituted, being a test of School and not of University work, ought in future to be conducted by one or both of the Delegacies of the University which are charged with the inspection and examination of the higher Schools of the country and not (as is the case with Responsions) by examiners appointed directly by the University—was answered in the affirmative, for reasons which will be given presently.

In bringing the question of optional Greek once more before the University, Council bases its proposals mainly on the fact that the non-Greek curriculum is now firmly established not only in the Secondary Schools receiving grants from Government, but also, as an alternative course taken by many boys, in the older Public Schools which supply a large proportion of the students of the University. It is becoming a seriously urgent question whether it is in the public interest or in the interest of Oxford as a place of higher study that we should impose on all our students for degrees in Arts the same requirement of two ancient languages, without regard either to the School course, or to the studies to be pursued in the University itself.

Since this question was first raised the teaching of other literary subjects at School has improved ; much progress has been and is being made in the teaching of French and German,

English and History. The new curriculum for the Preparatory Schools recently drawn up by a Committee of the Headmasters' Conference, and accepted by a large number of Headmasters, is a sign that increased attention is being paid to modern literary and linguistic subjects in the Public Schools, and it can no longer be argued that a satisfactory course in language and literature cannot be provided without Greek. If it be said that compulsory Greek is essential at Oxford in order to keep up the study of Greek in the smaller Secondary Schools, the answer is that in the smaller Schools Greek cannot be expected to remain a part of the regular curriculum, and that the opportunity of learning it must be provided in each local area by Scholarships leading to a Classical School for students who show ability in languages. In the long run the study of Greek in the country must be maintained by the enthusiasm and ability of the University teaching in the subject rather than by the compulsory requirement of a minimum knowledge of the language as a condition of the Oxford degree.

The change is urged by Council mainly on the ground that it will bring the University requirements into conformity with the curriculum of the Schools which supply its students. In this connexion a further consideration must be borne in mind. The last thirty or forty years have seen a wide extension of the benefits of the University to classes which in the preceding century did not enjoy them, with the result that Oxford has become more representatively national than at any earlier period, except the most remote. If this relation to the country at large is to be maintained and developed, the University must draw to itself an increasing number of the ablest pupils of the new Secondary Schools. And yet it is precisely to these Schools that the barrier of compulsory Greek presents an almost insurmountable obstacle. The Greek question has, in fact, a most important bearing upon the entrance of men from the poorer classes to the University.

Having accepted the principle that Greek is not to be required of all candidates, Council had to consider what other subjects should be included in an Entrance Examination. It decided that English Composition, Elementary Mathematics, and one ancient language should be demanded of all candidates, and that they should be required to take one other language and another subject taken from a wide choice. In proposing these conditions we were partly guided by the experience gained in the School Certificate Examination already conducted by a Delegacy of the University, which has been found to embody a reasonable standard of general education. Moreover, from evidence submitted to us there is reason to believe that an examination on these lines would be acceptable to many Headmasters.

In proposing to entrust the conduct of the Examination to the Delegacy for the Inspection and Examination of Schools, Council has been guided by two considerations: (1) that this Examination must be in the main an examination of school acquirements, and may therefore be best conducted by a body in close touch with the Schools; (2) that the methods of the Delegacy in regard to its examinations would probably produce greater uniformity and continuity of standard than it is possible to obtain in the present Responsions. At the same time it is proposed to secure any financial interest which the University may have in Responsions by an agreement to be made from time to time between the University Chest and the Delegacy.

There will probably always be two classes of opinion as to an Entrance Examination, namely, those who wish to open the University to all students, whatever their previous education or needs, and those who think that the time has come for excluding school studies from the curriculum of the University, and requiring all matriculated students to have reached a minimum standard of general education. In adopting the latter view we believe that we shall be acting in

the best interests of the University by helping to maintain a proper standard in the schools which prepare for it, and by declining to spend our resources in teaching the elements which should be learnt at school. In this we shall only be following the natural development by which in recent years Responsions has been taken before residence by a large majority of students. The fact that the courses for Diplomas and for the Degrees of B.Litt. and B.Sc. will still remain open to students who, without having passed the Entrance Examination or its recognised equivalents, can give other proof of being fit for University studies, will leave open an alternative avenue to the University.

IV. *Admission of Poor Men*

In the preceding section of this Introduction mention has been made of the effect which the suggested abolition of Compulsory Greek as the condition of an Arts Degree must have upon those students of the poorer classes who come up to Oxford with the intention of taking the full University course. Encouragement to such classes would also result from any reduction or readjustment of fees and dues which it might be found possible to make. For another aspect of the case reference must be made to the Report of the Committee on College Scholarships and Exhibitions. The needs of poor men were exhaustively considered by that Committee, and Council is of opinion that a good deal may be done to meet the case of students of this class who are members of Colleges by the Exhibition Funds which are recommended in its Report and will be discussed later on. A further source of relief to necessitous students may be sought in the reduction of expenses of residence inside Colleges. A Conference between the Domestic Bursars of Colleges has been sitting for some time to inquire into this subject, and while their deliberations

do not come before Council, and publicity cannot, for obvious reasons, be given to the decisions at which they arrive, it is understood that these have already been attended with beneficial results.

But the Poor Man's problem has other aspects, to which the attention of the University was invited in the Memorandum of April 1909. These were the existence or creation in the University of Halls or Hostels specially set apart for the accommodation of this class of students, the question of a Working Man's College in the University, and the development or improvement of the Non-Collegiate System. The Resolutions which were passed by Council in June 1909 specially directed the attention of the Committee which was then appointed to these questions, and they form the basis of the Report which was presented at a later date, and of the conclusions at which Council arrived upon it.

The question of Halls and Hostels for Poor Students is one of some difficulty, and opinion inside the University has at different times flowed in different directions. During the past half-century there has been a progressive movement towards the absorption or suppression of Public Halls: and the Commissioners' Statute of 1881 contemplates the incorporation with Queen's College (at a date which cannot be indefinitely delayed) of the sole surviving institution of this class, St. Edmund Hall. My attention having been called to this question, in which it is clear that much interest is taken, I referred it to Council, and communications are proceeding with Queen's College on the subject.

As to Hostels for Poor Men, whether inside or outside the Colleges, the Committee went thoroughly into the matter, but the evidence laid before them did not justify any very positive conclusions. Council accepted the view that a public independent Hostel for students of humble means might be successfully conducted, and might in some respects be more advantageous than lodgings. But for the creation of such

an institution, the gift of land and an endowment fund for the payment of the Head would be required.

The Committee further considered the suggestion of a distinctively Working Man's College inside the University, or a College for poorer students of all classes. Apart from the question of endowment, which would here arise in a much more formidable degree, there does not appear to be, among the working-classes themselves, any distinct indication of a desire for a Working Man's College: while as regards the proposal of a College for poor men as such, Council after due consideration accepted the opinion of the Committee, which was adverse to such a scheme.

The position and teaching of the Non-Collegiate Students were the subject of very searching inquiry. Among the suggestions considered was one 'for a change of title'. Evidence was taken on this point, which left in doubt the question how far the Students themselves desire such a change, or whether it would have any practical effect upon their status and position. Moreover, while the present title has the advantage of expressing a fact, it was difficult to suggest an alternative title that would be generally acceptable or would escape all risk of misapprehension. If any change were to be made, the Committee on the whole preferred the title of 'Oxford University Students'; but neither this nor any of the alternative suggestions met with the acceptance of Council, which was inclined to think that, in so far as the plea for a change of name is the symptom of a desire for more social unity, this might be better promoted in other ways.

The question of endowments for Non-Collegiate Students admitted of more positive treatment. Following the Report of the Committee, we most earnestly recommend the establishment of an Exhibition Fund (corresponding to the Exhibition Funds for members of Colleges) for the help of persons in need of assistance at the University, who desire to become, or already are, Non-Collegiate Students—this

fund to be applied by the Delegates partly to the award of Entrance Exhibitions to intellectually qualified candidates, partly to the assistance of Non-Collegiate Students already in residence. It is thought that Colleges might be willing to contribute to the latter object as some do at present to the Day Training College. For the former purpose an appeal to external generosity would be the most effective means of satisfying an undoubted need. In any case some further endowment is indispensable if the benefits offered to men of small means by the Non-Collegiate system are to be more widely diffused, not so much among poor men as such, as among poor students who are qualified by their attainments to reap the full advantages of a University career.

At the same time, Council is strongly of opinion that improved provision should be made for the teaching of Non-Collegiate Students, and more particularly of those who aspire to an Honour Degree; and we express the hope that the University may be willing to augment the funds at present available for this purpose.

For the further treatment of this subject reference must be made to the later Section which deals with Scholarships and Exhibitions.

V. *Finance*

In approaching the question of Finance, the main consideration which Council had before it was how best to promote the economical and efficient use of University and College resources, with proper regard for the demands of learning and science on the one hand, and of College independence on the other. The evidence accumulated in the Memorandum and the experience of those who have been concerned in University administration, impressed us with the conviction

that under the system which has grown up by successive and sometimes almost accidental accretions, the University does not possess any central financial authority, lacks a clear or co-ordinated financial policy, exercises an imperfect control over the administration of the resources dedicated to instruction within its walls, and presents its accounts to the world in a form, which although framed in accordance with Statute, is capable of much improvement. It is undeniable that there is at present an almost complete divorce of finance from the executive and administrative functions of government in the University, that there is a wide and unreasonable diffusion of financial authorities and powers, that Council suffers from the want of competent financial advice, and that Colleges in the administration of their resources are imperfectly provided with the means of adjusting their contributions to University needs. If these defects are to be remedied it appeared evident at an early stage in our discussions that some body is required which should be specially charged with the responsible duty of advising the University as to the main lines of its financial policy from year to year, and as to the sources from which the expenditure of the year can best be met, and also with the review of the published accounts of the University and the Colleges, and the preparation of an annual statement of their combined income and expenditure. One of the earliest Resolutions passed by Council accordingly was in favour of the principle of such a Board, the details being left to be worked out as the result of subsequent deliberations. These have been long and not unattended with difficulty, as the intricacy of the subject and the need for reconciling diverse interests will at once suggest: but it is hoped that the fourteen Resolutions in which the policy of Council was ultimately embodied, may present a sufficiently clear picture of the body—its powers and also its limitations—which we ask the University to accept.

The first question to be settled was whether the suggested

Finance Board could be evolved out of existing institutions, and the idea was carefully considered whether the Curators of the University Chest could receive such an addition or modification of powers as to adapt them for the new duties. As matters stand at present, the administration of the Chest in no way satisfies the proposed requirements. The main functions of the Curators are to receive and pay out sums of money under existing Statutes and Decrees, to manage University property and buildings, and to supervise work authorised by the University. They have practically no powers of expenditure (other than petty cash and minor repairs) except under explicit Statutes or Decrees. Hence, whether it has been desirable or not, the Chest has come to be regarded as unconcerned with the financial policy of the University. When Council wishes to propose additional expenditure it consults the Chest as to the source from which the funds can be obtained, but it is under no obligation to refrain from proposing the outlay even if the Chest advises against it. Nor has it been the custom of the Curators to frame anything like a continuous financial policy for the University. The constitution of the Board and its statutory limitations have not been designed to secure for it any special degree of financial influence.

It was obvious, upon careful consideration (1) that such a body as the Curators of the Chest has distinct and necessary duties to perform, but (2) that such duties differ in kind, and not in degree only, from those which it is proposed to assign to the new Finance Board; (3) that the members of the latter would be overburdened by the obligatory but not always important functions of the Chest; and (4) that no mere expansion of these would enable the Curators to cope satisfactorily with the situation as above described. We propose, therefore, to leave the Curators of the Chest as they now are, namely, as an Account Office, an Estates Committee and Office of Works for the University (with a very slight modification of the existing

constitution), and to create an entirely new Board, in which it is hoped to combine intimate knowledge of the University with trained experience in affairs—a body advisory to Council, and exercising a general supervision over the accounts of the University and the Colleges. By its constitution it will be in close touch with Council, which will retain all its existing powers of initiative, and it should be in a position to advise both the University and the Colleges with weight and authority. Such a Board recruited partly from Council (of which it would to this extent be a Committee), partly from resident and partly from non-resident members of Convocation, will, it is hoped, while exerting no compulsion or interference, supply what the University has long looked for in vain, namely a continuous and consistent financial policy, and a clearer and more definite system of accounts. The actual duties of the Board are detailed with some precision in the Resolutions passed by Council, and can be more accurately gauged from a perusal of them than from any condensed or explanatory statement here. Unity between the work of the Chest and of the Finance Board is provided for by the proposal that the same official shall be Secretary to both bodies, and by the presence on both of a limited number of identical persons.

Another existing financial board had also to be considered, the Delegates of the Common University Fund—a separate fund created out of the annual contributions of Colleges under Statute. Here we had to take account of the fact that at present, while the General Fund of the University is at a low ebb (which has been made the principal ground of the recent appeal for fresh resources for the endowment of the University), the Common University Fund has been rapidly increasing. Some readjustment in this respect seemed also to be desirable, with a view to rendering a portion of the Fund more generally available for other University purposes than those at present included in the Statute regulating the Common Fund. Such readjustment is in keeping with the spirit of the Statute, which

enables the University to dispose by Statute of the income of the Fund beyond the limit of £4,000 per annum. Accordingly it is proposed to set apart about £7,000 a year from the Fund for the purposes with which it is at present charged, and to transfer the remainder to the General Fund of the University.

But here we advocate a further change, which we think will commend itself to those who are concerned in the proper and effective administration of the teaching of the University. In the section of the Introduction and of the Report which relates to the reconstitution of the Faculties, we have already suggested the creation of a General Board of Faculties, more representative of the teaching forces of the University than any body at present existing. Our proposal is to transfer the reserved annual income of the Common University Fund from the existing Delegacy to the General Board of the Faculties. The functions of the latter in regard to this limited revenue will be much the same as those of the existing Delegates; but the funds will be in the hands of a body better fitted to discharge these functions. A General Board constituted in the manner proposed (as elsewhere explained) should be more competent than any other body in the University to estimate the comparative claims of different departments of study, and to decide what teachers and what studies are most deserving of special or temporary support. The Common Fund will not disappear, and will continue to be supplied by the College contributions, as provided for by Statute. But its administration will pass into other hands, and the Delegates of the Common Fund will cease to exist.

Such is in outline the reconstruction that we propose of the financial machinery of the University. We believe that the more the project is examined, the better will it be found to provide for the admitted needs of University Finance with due regard for the independent powers enjoyed by the Colleges: and that the latter, no less than the University itself, will find in the existence of the new organisation, if set

up, a useful and acceptable aid to the economical administration of their resources, and the adjustment of their financial obligations, interpreted as these already are in no laggard or selfish spirit, to the University of which they form the most vital part.

VI. *College Scholarships and Exhibitions*

The question of College Scholarships and Exhibitions (as also that of College Fellowships) differs from the majority of those discussed by Council in being almost entirely dependent on College action. The limited nature of the prerogative enjoyed by Council in this respect was reflected in the Resolution with which the examination of this branch of the subject was commenced ; a Resolution which confined itself to appointing a Committee 'to consider and to confer with the Colleges as to the manner in which any changes in the existing emoluments, distribution, and award of Scholarships and Exhibitions can be effected, with a special view to the encouragement of subjects or classes which are at present inadequately provided for'. We felt that our duty consisted in placing before the Colleges by this machinery the questions of chief importance arising in connexion with Scholarships and Exhibitions (as also with Fellowships), in ascertaining and tabulating their respective opinions, in drawing our own conclusions from these, and in sending them to the Colleges for their consideration.

The principal questions that have been raised in connexion with Oxford Scholarships and Exhibitions were mentioned in the Memorandum of April 1909 ; and they were all referred at one time or another by the Committee or by Council to the Colleges. They were as follows:—Should the total number of open Scholarships be maintained as at present, and should the existing restrictions to Schools or localities be

preserved? Both of these questions were generally answered in the affirmative. Should the value of a Scholarship be reduced to £40 or even £25 a year, except in cases where the need for further assistance is shown to exist, the sum thus saved being applied to the increase of the value of Scholarships in such cases and to the assistance of poor students by Exhibitions and grants? The majority both of the Colleges and Council was found to be unfavourable to this scheme. On the other hand, there was a general consensus that to every Scholar should be presented the option of resigning the whole or a portion of his emolument, while retaining the name and status of Scholar—the money thus saved being carried to the Exhibition Fund of the College or applied for the benefit of necessitous students: and those Colleges which have not yet done so have been invited to insert in their advertisements a statement to this effect. Council further expressed the hope that Scholarships at the termination of the period of two years for which they are now given, should be renewed only from year to year, and that the conditions as to industry and good conduct should be more strictly enforced.

The question was also put to the Colleges whether Scholars might be permitted to pursue, either in the First or Second Public Examinations, subjects other than those for which the Scholarship was originally awarded. The reply was a fairly general agreement in favour of allowing such freedom, which will be further encouraged, if the recommendation of Council be acted upon that all candidates for Scholarships should be given the opportunity of showing proficiency in some other than the main subject of the Scholarship Examination.

With a view to bringing about a more even distribution of Classical Scholarship Examinations throughout the year, a scheme of rotation, requiring the consent of the Colleges, was prepared by Council. While a small minority dissented, most of the Colleges expressed their general willingness to enter into such a scheme, but some of them made the consent of

all Colleges in Oxford and Cambridge or of all Colleges in Oxford a necessary condition. This makes rotation at present impracticable, and without rotation there seems little immediate prospect of relieving the existing congestion of Scholarship Examinations. It is hoped that in the future some satisfactory solution of the problems involved will be found.

The suggestions that have sometimes been made for the pooling of College Scholarships and their distribution by a Central Board met with no support.

There was a general agreement that the practice, already widely adopted, of maintaining an Exhibition Fund for the double purpose of awarding Exhibitions by open competition, and of making grants to necessitous students, should obtain in every College; and to this more than to any other plan we are disposed to look for producing increased openings and pecuniary assistance to poor men. The great majority of Colleges are also in favour of making Exhibitions entirely eleemosynary. We are of opinion that for Exhibitions there should be no limit of age, or if there be any, then a higher limit than in the case of ordinary Scholarships.

Council is of opinion that the encouragement of subjects at present insufficiently provided for or not provided for at all, is more likely to be promoted by the relaxations or extensions of the existing system than have been described than by any arbitrary redistribution of Scholarships or Exhibitions on a fixed plan.

On the whole, the examination which we have conducted, if it has not been provocative of any startling change, has led to the conclusions (1) that a very large proportion of the emoluments of Scholarships and Exhibitions at Oxford goes under existing conditions to persons in real need of assistance; (2) that an earnest attempt is made by Colleges to search out and supply the needs of poorer students; (3) that a useful guarantee against any waste of endowments will be provided by a general agreement of the Colleges to adopt a more stringent appli-

cation of the conditions as to industry, good conduct, and progress, under which Scholarships are renewed ; and (4) that whether the Colleges act singly or in groups, they take a keen personal interest in the award of Scholarships and Exhibitions, and devote much pains to finding the candidates best qualified by ability, character, and circumstances to profit by these benefactions. It might be possible to frame in theory some large and beautiful scheme of symmetrical reconstruction. But apart from the fact that it would require a *coup d'état* to carry it into effect, it may be doubted whether fairer provision would be made thereby for the needs of the various classes for whom Scholarships and Exhibitions open the door of a University career than the present system, if intelligently and sympathetically worked, and if revised from time to time to meet the altered requirements of the day.

We have decided upon one step which is within our own competence, and will, we hope, be of some practical value. This is the appointment of a Standing Committee to issue information annually as to the Scholarships and Exhibitions to be offered in different subjects at the various Colleges during the forthcoming year, and to present an annual report to the University with suggestions.

VII. *College Fellowships*

Like the question of Scholarships and Exhibitions, so that of Fellowships relates to a matter definite action upon which must originate to a large extent with the several Colleges. Accordingly in appointing a Committee to consider the subject Council instructed this Committee 'to confer with the Colleges as to the emoluments and tenure of Senior Scholarships and of Fellowships, and their allocation, with a view to the more systematic encouragement and reward of different branches of learning'. In other words the object of the inquiry

was to discover whether the Fellowships given by the Colleges are distributed with a due measure of co-ordination, how far they are awarded for suitable subjects or to deserving persons, and whether any changes are desirable in the conditions or tenure of these endowments.

The communications with the Colleges covered the whole field of inquiry opened up by the section of the Memorandum of April 1909 devoted to this subject, and the Committee, when it circulated its first suggestions to the Colleges, was fortunate in finding that a precedent existed for many of them, some Colleges having already put the principal proposals into practice, while other Colleges expressed their ready approval of the general lines of the Committee's recommendations. After considering these replies the Committee was in a position to place its final views before Council. These were debated at considerable length, and the conclusions of Council were embodied in a series of Resolutions, which were again circulated to the Colleges, in order that the latter might consider the propriety of procuring such alterations in their Statutes as would bring the proposed reforms, where concurred in by them, into early operation. The recommendations made by Council may be summarised as follows:—

Touching the various classes of Fellowship now in existence, Council did not concern itself with the Professorial or Tutorial Fellowships created by the last Commission. These satisfy a very definite and obvious need, and we have not felt called upon to consider their modification.

With regard, however, to the existing class of Prize Fellowships, concerning which the Committee had found a general agreement among the Colleges that they should no longer continue to be awarded on the precise footing laid down by the last Commission (even though the scale of such appointments as contemplated by the latter has never been approached in practice), Council has made a number of definite and, as we hope, valuable suggestions.

In the first place, we have suggested an increase in the number of Senior Scholarships, upon the general lines of the Senior Demyships awarded by Magdalen College—these Scholarships (which serve some of the purposes of Fellowships) to be of the value of £100-£150 a year, not confined to members of the College but open to the whole University, tenable for four years, and designed to assist young graduates of special ability who may stand in need of help either to pursue a course of higher study or to undertake a definite course of higher training for some professional occupation.

Secondly, as regards Prize Fellowships proper, we have proposed certain modifications in the conditions under which these are at present held, our aim being to retain the advantages of open competition, to which we attach great importance, while removing the anomalies of the existing system. We think that Colleges should be relieved of the statutory obligation, where it still exists, to offer a definite number of Prize Fellowships, and that conditions both as to study and pecuniary need should be attached to their award, any sum that may be saved by a College by the reduction of emolument in the case of a well-to-do Fellow being applied either to the aid of necessitous students or to the promotion of higher studies.

Under the same heading Colleges are also invited to consider the desirability of taking power to elect to Fellowships, either with or without examination, and subject to no restrictions either as to property or income, persons who will engage during the tenure of their Fellowships to take part in the work of teaching in a College or in the University, or under the direction of the College or the University elsewhere, or to qualify themselves for such teaching. It was pointed out to us that such a provision will be of the greatest value in enabling a College to retain a promising teacher for whom no official Fellowship is at the moment available, or to test a man's powers as a College teacher before putting him permanently on

its staff. Such a provision would also enable a College, if so minded, to contribute to extra-University teaching by electing to a Fellowship a person engaged in University Extension lecturing or tuition or prepared to undertake such work.

In regard to Research Fellowships we formed the opinion that such Fellowships should be definitely distinguished in College Statutes from Fellowships tenable by holders of University posts, instead of being included, as they are at present, in the same category; and that the latter class of Fellowship is one that should be not only retained, but, if possible, increased. There have been quite recent instances of the way in which a College can by this method add to the equipment of inadequately endowed University posts. It is a type of Fellowship which would provide a most fruitful and effective kind of co-operation between the Colleges and the University.

While Council does not favour the assignment of a large number of Fellowships given expressly for Research, on the ground that, as a rule, Teaching and Research are best combined, we are of opinion that a small number of Research Fellowships (of a higher value and under stricter conditions than at present) is desirable. But we also hold that Colleges might, with very great advantage, take such powers as will make possible a career of combined Teaching and Research for College Tutors.

These are the concrete modifications in the existing grant and tenure of Fellowships which have commended themselves to Council, and which we believe to be in the main favourably regarded by the Colleges.

There is one subject to which attention was pointedly drawn in my Memorandum, namely, the desirability of some greater measure of co-operation both between Colleges and Colleges and also between Colleges and the University, in the offer of Fellowships, and their award upon some more definite and harmonious plan in order to avoid unnecessary overlapping

or duplication, and to provide for the systematic filling of admitted gaps in the University system. In this regard we propose that the general Board of the Faculties (if constituted) should publish for the information of Colleges an annual statement indicating (*a*) the needs of the Studies entrusted to the various Faculties; (*b*) the provision made for them during the two preceding years by means of Fellowships or Senior Scholarships, and containing any representation from a Faculty Board which it may be decided to include; and that pending the institution of a General Board the duty shall be undertaken by a Standing Committee of Council, specially appointed for the purpose.

Further, we recommend that Colleges proposing to elect to Research Fellowships should communicate with Council or with the General Board of the Faculties (if constituted), in order to give to Council or the Board the opportunity of making any representations which it may desire. This method of co-operation between a College and the University is suggested by a provision recently incorporated in the Statutes of All Souls College. It is important that the Colleges should have the power to vary from time to time the objects to which their Research Fellowships are devoted, so as to secure elasticity in their use. But it is not less important to the University as a whole that there should be some method in their allocation.

If, as we hope, the Colleges will agree to the amendment of their Statutes in the various directions which have been here described, we are tempted to assert with some confidence that a substantial advance will have been made by the University in the more scientific distribution of one of its principal forms of endowment, and that College Fellowships will become, in the vast majority of cases, not merely the reward of intellectual merit but an honourable stimulus to every branch of University study and teaching.

VIII. *Curriculum for a Business Career*

One of the minor suggestions contained in the Memorandum of April 1909 was referred to a Committee of Council, viz. whether it is desirable to remodel any of the Oxford courses so as to afford special facilities for candidates contemplating a business career. The Report of this Committee and the decision of Council upon it are printed in the accompanying papers. We are of opinion that a Diploma course might be instituted with advantage, largely upon the lines of the present Diploma in Economics and Political Science, with the addition of a modern language and of other subjects, the course to be under the control of the Committee for Economics and Political Science. The details of the scheme are still under consideration.

IX. *Length of Academical Year*

Another of the minor subjects raised in my Memorandum was the question of the length of the academical year. This was referred by Council to a Committee with instructions to consult the Colleges and the Delegacy of Non-Collegiate Students on the matter. As will be seen from our Report, we have come to the conclusion that general opinion is not in favour of a lengthening of residence, mainly on the ground of the increased expense that would be entailed, and also because independent reading, as distinct from lectures, is a very large part of University work, and is best done in Vacation. But there are two directions in which it is felt that improvement is desirable, namely (1) the exclusion of University and College examinations as far as possible from term-time, and (2) the encouragement of Vacation residence, which in certain studies, and especially in Natural Science, is most advisable. Both these questions need further examination, and will, it is hoped, receive it.

X. Other Matters

Our attention was invited to a number of other matters in the Memorandum of April 1909. Of some of these we had already commenced the consideration.

We have in the course of the past year taken definite steps for the more efficient organisation of the Secretariat of the University, and for the provision of Secretarial assistance to the Vice-Chancellor.

We have been in communication with the Colleges and have prepared draft Statutes for the better constitution of the Electoral Boards to certain of the University Professorships.

The question of a Professorial Pension Fund has been under discussion by Council in co-operation with the Delegates of the Common University Fund.

The question of admitting women to Degrees was discussed in Council in June 1909; and it was decided to bring the matter before Congregation at an early date, on the lines laid down in my Memorandum.

Further and consequential steps will be taken in all these directions. A few other subjects remain over for discussion, which it has not yet been found possible to take in hand.

Conclusion

Such is, in brief, the outcome of the labours upon which Council and its Committees have been engaged during the last sixteen months. It will be conceded that the University has not been asked to proceed with any undue haste to the task of reconstruction; and we are conscious ourselves of having profited greatly by the discussion that has taken place since the matter was first laid before us. Opinion in the University has further had time to develop and to crystallise—as we hope in general sympathy with the ideas embodied in our scheme. It is with the further view of enabling the

members of the University to study our recommendations at leisure that they are now published at a time which will give ample opportunity for such study before Council proceeds to introduce any legislation giving effect to its proposals in the course of the ensuing Michaelmas Term: while it is in order to give a succinct general idea of the principles underlying the entire scheme, and to explain the broad reasons which have been responsible for its construction that this Introduction has been written and is prefixed to the more formal documents.

The matter will henceforward be taken out of our hands, and will lie with the two governing bodies of Oxford, Congregation and Convocation. We respectfully bespeak their serious and favourable consideration. An opportunity is now presented to Oxford University of achieving by its own initiative and with its own hands such measures of internal reorganisation as shall appear to be required. It is hardly to be expected that such an occasion will soon recur; nor need we remind our readers—what previous experience will have sufficiently taught—that when changes are proposed and enforced from without, not only are they apt to be deficient in full comprehension of the University's position and needs, but they acquire a rigidity which, even in the event of admitted error, it is difficult to overcome. The attitude of Convocation will no doubt be largely determined by that of Congregation. If it be seen that the resident and teaching elements in Oxford are strongly in favour of a broad general scheme of reform with a view to strengthening the University, it does not seem likely that Oxford men in the outside world who can have no other desire will intervene to prevent its realisation.

To both classes we would say in conclusion that we have made no attempt to build a new Oxford on the ruins of an old. We have too profound a conviction of the part that is still capable of being played by the older Universities, and, as we think, by our own in particular, in the life of the nation, to

wish in any degree to impair either its essential character or its inspiring influence. We want Oxford to remain what it is, but to become, if it may be, better : still to keep alive the transmitted flame, but to see that it illumines every corner of the temple of knowledge and is accessible to all sections of the community ; above all, since our University is an imperial training ground for character and intellect, to arrange that the scheme of life which produces the former is worthy and sound, and that the scheme of instruction which develops the latter is comprehensive and efficient.

CURZON OF KEDLESTON.

REPORTS OF COUNCIL

PREFATORY NOTE

At Special Meetings of the Hebdomadal Council held on Tuesday, April 27, and Wednesday, April 28, 1909, the Chancellor of the University presiding, the following Resolutions in connexion with the Chancellor's Letter on the *Principles and Methods of University Reform* were passed, and by direction of an ordinary Meeting held on Monday, May 3, 1909, were published in the *University Gazette* of May 4, 1909* :—

I. That Council accepts the principle of the reform of Council, Congregation, and Convocation, and will appoint a Committee to consider the matter and to submit definite proposals.

II. That it be an instruction to this Committee to proceed as far as possible on the following lines :—

(a) In the case of Council, to abolish or modify the existing division into three orders, but to retain the principle of the minority vote.

(b) In the case of Congregation, to convert that body into an assemblage consisting of the teaching and administrative elements in the University and the Colleges, with due regard to existing interests, and to consider whether it may be desirable to provide for the inclusion of any other elements.

(c) In the case of Convocation, to submit a scheme or schemes on the lines suggested in the Chancellor's Memorandum, or on such other lines as may be found practicable.

* With the exception of Nos. xv. and xvi. *Oxford University Gazette*, No. 1268—Vol. XXXIX, May 4, 1909, p. 594.

III. (a) That Council accepts the principle that Greek be no longer required as a necessary subject for a Degree in Arts.

(b) That Council accepts the principle of an Entrance Examination to be passed before coming into residence by all candidates for matriculation who have not satisfied the alternative conditions which the University may from time to time require, and will appoint a Committee to formulate proposals.

IV. That Council accepts the principle of a Board of Finance on the general lines indicated in the Chancellor's Memorandum, and will appoint a Committee to report to Council, if possible with a draft of a suggested scheme.

V. That Council accepts the principle that some reconstitution of the Faculties and Boards of Faculties should take place, with a view to the more systematic and economical organization of University and College teaching; and will appoint a Committee to report on the subject.

VI. That a Committee be appointed to consider and to confer with the Colleges as to the manner in which any changes in the existing emoluments, distribution, and award of Scholarships and Exhibitions can be effected, with a special view to the encouragement of subjects or classes which are at present inadequately provided for.

VII. That a Committee be appointed to consider and to confer with the Colleges as to the emoluments and tenure of Senior Scholarships and of Fellowships, and their allocation with a view to a more systematic encouragement and reward of different branches of learning.

VIII. That Council accepts the desirability of changes in the executive machinery of the University which will provide for a better organization of office and secretarial work.

IX. That Council is prepared, in consultation with the Delegates of Non-Collegiate Students, to consider measures for the improvement of the position of Non-Collegiate Students, and in particular is of opinion that a more positive title should be substituted, if possible, for the existing designation.

X. That Council will propose such modification of Statutes as may be required to ensure a better constitution of the Electoral Boards to certain University Professorships.

XI. That Council is prepared to consider the question of a Professorial Pension scheme.

XII. That Council will take into consideration the conditions under which the office of Proctor is at present held, and the desirability of making any change therein.

XIII. That Council is prepared to consider the scale of Fees and Dues payable to the University with a view to such reductions as may appear desirable and financially possible, and also to consult the Colleges with a view to securing any reduction in their charges which may be found to be practicable.

XIV. That the Colleges be invited to convene a conference of their Domestic Bursars to discuss the management of College kitchens, maintenance charges in general, and the purchase of supplies.

XV. That Council will take into consideration the appointment of a Degrees Committee of Council to report upon the qualifications of names submitted for Honorary Degrees.

XVI. That Council is prepared to consider and to consult the Colleges and the Delegates of Non-Collegiate Students as to the desirability of an extension of the length of the academical year (Full Term) from 24 to 26 weeks.

At an ordinary Meeting of the Council held on Monday, May 10, 1909, Committees were appointed,

in pursuance of the Resolutions passed by Council on April 27 and 28, to deal with the following subjects :—

Constitution of the University.

Faculties.

Entrance Examination.

Finance.

Fees and Dues.

College Scholarships and Exhibitions.

College Fellowships.

It was further resolved that Council should, in reporting the appointment of these Committees in the *University Gazette*,* invite written communications from members of Congregation on the subjects referred to the Committees, and that the several Committees should be empowered to consult members of Congregation and others.

At an ordinary Meeting of Council held on Monday, May 24, 1909, it was resolved to issue a further notice in reference to the Resolutions of Council, inviting applications from any member or group of members of Congregation to be heard in person by any Committee on the questions included in its terms of reference.

At an ordinary Meeting of Council held on Monday, May 31, 1909, it was decided to refer to a Committee of Council the suggestions contained in the Chancellor's Memorandum as to a possible curriculum for a Business Career.

* *Oxford University Gazette*, No. 1269—Vol. XXXIX, May 11, 1909, p. 614.

At a Special Meeting of Council held on Thursday, June 17, 1909, the Chancellor of the University presiding, the following further Resolutions were passed, and by direction of an ordinary Meeting held on Monday, June 21, were published in the *University Gazette** :—

1. That it is desirable to facilitate the admission of poor men in larger numbers to the University, and to make provision, whether by Hostels or by other means, for their residence and instruction.

2. That a Committee of Council be appointed to report on the best method of carrying out the above Resolution, and that they be instructed to confer with the Delegacy of Non-Collegiate Students, and with other authorities and persons at their discretion.

3. That the Committee be also instructed to take into consideration Resolution IX of April 28, 1909.

The following Resolution was also passed on June 17, and was on June 21 directed to be published in the *University Gazette** :—

That Council is in favour of bringing before Congregation at an early date the question of admitting women to academic degrees upon the lines laid down in the Chancellor's Memorandum.

At an ordinary Meeting of Council held on Monday, June 21, 1909, it was further agreed, in publishing these Resolutions in the *University Gazette*, to state that a Committee had been appointed in accordance with Resolutions 1-3, and to invite communications from members of Congregation on the subjects referred to the Committee. A Committee was also appointed to draft a circular letter to the Colleges in connexion with Resolution XVI of April 28 (p. 3).

* *Oxford University Gazette*, No. 1275—Vol. XXXIX, June 22, 1909, p. 829.

The several Committees presented Reports from time to time. These Reports were considered by the whole Council at a series of Special Meetings held both in Vacation and in Term, at many of which the Chancellor of the University presided. The decisions of Council are embodied in the appended Reports, which are now issued for the information of members of the University.

The only Committee that has not yet been able to present its Report is that upon Fees and Dues. Nor has there been time as yet to put the whole of the Resolutions of Council into the form of Statutes. The Reports on College Scholarships and College Fellowships stand on a somewhat different footing from the remainder, as dealing with matters that are not within the legislative competence of the University. The Report on the subject of the Admission of Poor Students must also be considered as relating to a subject which depends very largely on the action of the several Colleges.

Independent action has already been taken by Council in regard to the matters dealt with in Resolutions VIII and X, by the Delegates of the Common University Fund in co-operation with Council in regard to the matter of Resolution XI, and by the Domestic Bursars of the Colleges in regard to the matter of Resolution XIV.

1. Report on the Constitution of the University.

A Committee was appointed on May 10, 1909, in pursuance of the following Resolution passed by Council on April 27, 1909, and published in the *University Gazette* of May 4, 1909:—

I. That Council accepts the principle of the reform of Council, Congregation, and Convocation, and will appoint a Committee to consider the matter and to submit definite proposals.

II. That it be an instruction to this Committee to proceed as far as possible on the following lines:—

(a) In the case of Council, to abolish or modify the existing division into three orders, but to retain the principle of the minority vote.

(b) In the case of Congregation, to convert that body into an assemblage consisting of the teaching and administrative elements in the University and the Colleges, with due regard to existing interests, and to consider whether it may be desirable to provide for the inclusion of any other elements.

(c) In the case of Convocation, to submit a scheme or schemes on the lines suggested in the Chancellor's Memorandum, or on such other lines as may be found practicable.

The Committee held eight meetings. Letters in answer to the invitation of Council, from the Provost of Queen's, Professor Gardner, Rev. H. B. George, New College, Mr. T. C. Snow, St. John's College, Mr. H. C. Plummer, Hertford College, and Mr. R. L. Marshall, Non-Collegiate, were received and considered.

After considering the Report of the Committee, Council adopted the following resolutions:—

I. *Hebdomadal Council.*

1. Council shall consist of *ex-officio* and elected members. Any elected member, on becoming an *ex-officio* member, shall vacate his seat as an elected member.

2. The seats held by *ex-officio* members shall be five in number. Of these four shall be held by the Chancellor, the Vice-Chancellor, and the Proctors; the fifth, during the first year of each Vice-Chancellor's term of office, shall be held by the person who has last served as Vice-Chancellor and during the remainder of that term by one of the Pro-Vice-Chancellors who has not so served, to be nominated by the Chancellor for the purpose.

3. The elected members shall be eighteen in number, who shall hold office each for six years. Elections shall be annual, three places being vacated each year. The "Orders" shall be abolished*, all members of Convocation of five years' standing being eligible, and Congregation shall be the electoral body, the existing provisions as to the minority vote being retained.

4. Casual vacancies occasioned by the death, or resignation, or transference to a seat held *ex-officio*, of any elected member shall be filled up so soon as may be after they occur, by the election of a member to hold office for the remainder of the term for which the member vacating was elected.

5. The annual Election shall be held in Easter or Trinity Term, and the members elected shall enter on office at the beginning of the following Michaelmas Term.

II. *Congregation.*

1. Subject to the safeguarding of existing interests, residence shall not be in itself a qualification for membership.

* Council regards the proposal for the abolition of the "orders" in elections for Council as closely bound up with the proposal for the constitution of a General Board of the Faculties. If the Statute for the constitution of the Board should be rejected or substantially modified, Council would have to reconsider its proposal for the constitution of Council.

2. The following persons, being members of Convocation, shall be members of Congregation :—

- (1) The Chancellor.
- (2) The High Steward.
- (3) The Vice-Chancellor.
- (4) Heads of Colleges, Public Halls and New Foundations, the Censor of Non-Collegiate Students, and Heads of Private Halls.
- (5) Members of the Governing Bodies of Colleges.
- (6) Members of the Hebdomadal Council.
- (7) The Officers named in the Schedule annexed (see § 3).
- (8) The Professors, as defined in S. 48 of the Act of 1854.
- (9) Assistant or Deputy Professors, University Lecturers, and University Demonstrators.
- (10) The Masters of the Schools, Moderators, Public Examiners, and Examiners for the degrees in Civil Law and Medicine.
- (11) The Electors to, and the Members of, the Boards of Faculties.
- (12) All such persons as shall be provided to be added by election or otherwise by any Statute or Decree of the University.

3. Schedule A to the Act of 1854 shall be amended so as to stand as follows :—

Deputy Steward.

Public Orator.

Keeper of the Archives.

Assessor of the Chancellor's Court.

Registrar of the University.

Counsel to the University.

Bodley's Librarian.

Sub-Librarians of the Bodleian Library.

Radcliffe Librarian.

Radcliffe Observer.

Assistant Registrar.

Keeper of the Antiquarium in the Ashmolean Museum.

Keeper of the Art Galleries in the Ashmolean Museum.

Keeper of the Hope Collection of Engraved Portraits.

Curator of the Pitt-Rivers Museum.

Members of permanent Delegacies and Boards of Curators and Visitors, and Secretaries to such Delegacies and Boards.

4. Members of Congregation at present qualified by residence alone shall remain members so long as they continue from year to year to claim membership and to furnish evidence of their qualification.

5. Any Statute which in its final form passes Congregation without a division shall become law (provided that it is in the power of the University to enact it without any external sanction) without being referred to Convocation.

6. Any form of Statute which has been approved by Congregation by a majority of two-thirds of those voting at its final stage shall take effect unless, upon being submitted to Convocation, it is rejected by a two-thirds majority of those voting.

III. *Convocation.*

1. In view of the recent decision of Congregation on the subject, no test, by examination or other similar means, shall at present be proposed for the M.A. Degree.

2. The enlargement of Convocation is desirable [and fees and dues payable to the University should be reduced to such a point, consistent with the financial interest of the University, as would secure the greatest increase in the numbers of Convocation.*]

* Until Council has received and considered the Report of the Committee to which the question of Fees and Dues has been referred, this portion of the above resolution must be regarded as provisional.

3. Under certain conditions a special poll of Convocation may be demanded on any proposal of Statute or Decree which has been approved by Congregation in its final form. On the occasion of such poll members of Convocation shall be allowed to vote on any one of three successive days, the discussion being held on the first day. The conditions under which a poll may be demanded shall be

- (1) The demand for the poll shall be made by not less than 100 members of Congregation.
- (2) The poll shall be demanded within seven days of the final voting in Congregation.
- (3) At least fourteen days' notice shall be given of the special Convocation.

4. Council is of opinion that the process of legislation on matters relating to examinations would be much simplified if Tit. VI were redrafted, and a great part of its provisions replaced by regulations of the Boards of Faculties, or of a General Board of the Faculties if constituted, to which powers might be given to deal with the matters concerned by such regulations, subject to the approval of Convocation*.

* Cf. Report on the Faculties, p. 20.

2. Report on Faculties.

A Committee was appointed on May 10, 1909, in pursuance of a Resolution passed by the Hebdomadal Council on April 28, 1909, and published in the *University Gazette* of May 4, 1909: "That Council accepts the principle that some reconstitution of the Faculties and Boards of Faculties should take place, with a view to the more systematic and economical organization of University and College teaching; and appoints a Committee to report on the subject."

The Committee held thirty-four meetings, and considered communications from Professor Firth, Professor Herbertson, Professor Holland, Professor Stewart, Dr. Farnell, Dr. Rashdall, Rev. A. J. Carlyle, Mr. H. W. B. Joseph, Mr. H. Sturt, and the Assistant Registrar; also from Professor Vinogradoff, Professor Poulton, Dr. Farnell, and Mr. W. H. Fyfe jointly, from the Board of the Faculty of Arts (Literæ Humaniores), from the Board of the Faculty of Arts (Modern History), from the Board of the Faculty of Medicine, from the Tutors and Lecturers in Chemistry, and from the Oxford University Reform Association.

The Committee presented a Report, accompanied by a Draft Statute anticipating the form which Statt. Tit. V might assume, if rewritten in the sense of the Committee's Report. This Draft Statute was considered by Council at a series of special meetings, and after amendment adopted. It will be found appended to the following Report of the Committee as adopted by Council.

(1) REPORT

The main principles to which it is the object of the Statute to give legislative effect were set forth by the Committee as follows.

Reconstitution of the Faculties.

The Committee recommends a reconstitution of the Faculties, based on the assumption that a Faculty should be regarded as a group of duly accredited Teachers in the University, held together by the study and pursuit of one subject or one group of subjects. The classification of such persons, as members of a Faculty, combines all public Teachers of cognate subjects in one Faculty, whether their teaching commission be derived from the University as such, or, with the sanction of the University, from a College or other constituent Society in the University. To each Faculty, so constituted, definite rights and powers are assigned, in particular certain electoral and advisory powers, in relation to the Board of the Faculty. Provision is made for assisting the Board of the Faculty by giving statutory recognition to the Meetings of Teachers such as now take place in most Faculties and branches of Faculties. The Boards of Faculties themselves receive a considerable extension of powers and functions, particularly in regard to the recognition of teachers throughout the University.

University Lecturers and University Demonstrators.

The Committee further recommends, with a view to the more systematic and economical organization of University and College teaching, the establishment of a definite status and class of University Lecturers and University Demonstrators. It notes that at present there is a large number of teachers appointed directly or indirectly by the University with the most various duties and salaries and titles; it notes also that certain College Tutors give Inter-collegiate lectures which deserve to be given University rank. It proposes therefore that, under the authority of the Boards of Faculties and the General Board of the Faculties, teachers of proved service and

merit in both these classes should be granted definite University status and title, and that £3,000 per annum should be reserved from the income of the Common University Fund to be applied, in the main, and so far as necessary, to the payment of such Lecturers and Demonstrators. It proposes that the title University Lecturer (or University Demonstrator) should be granted only to such persons and should bear a distinct meaning.

General Board of the Faculties.

A further development is presented by the proposed constitution of a General Board of the Faculties, which shall on the one hand relieve the Hebdomadal Council of the greater part of the business connected with *curricula* and Examinations, and upon the other hand exercise some control over the policy and administration of the several Boards of Faculties. The General Board obtains an initiative in legislation in regard to matters within its competence. It absorbs the functions of the Delegacy of the Common University Fund, and supersedes that body. In the proposed structure of the General Board the Committee recommends a proportional representation of the various Faculties, approximately corresponding to the present number of teachers in the Faculties severally, and to the traditional prestige or the growing importance of their respective subjects; but provision is made for the periodic revision of the constitution of the General Board, in view of possible developments; and the ultimate authority of Convocation is recognized and safeguarded.

The Committee arranged its recommendations under the following heads:—

- I. The Faculties and their composition.
- II. The General Board of the Faculties: its constitution, functions, and powers.
- III. The Boards of Faculties: their constitution, functions, and powers.
- IV. Meetings of the Faculties.

I. THE FACULTIES.

1. There shall be eight* Faculties : (1) Theology, (2) Law, (3) Medicine, (4) Literæ Humaniores, (5) Modern History, (6) Mediæval and Modern Languages and Literature, including English, (7) Oriental Languages and Literature, (8) Natural Science, including Mathematics. (The Boards of Studies for English and for Modern Languages shall be abolished and their functions transferred to Faculty No. 6.)

2. For the further development of Faculty organization, if it should be desirable, power shall be reserved to each Faculty to divide itself into two or more new Faculties, subject to the consent of the General Board of the Faculties and of Convocation.

3. The members of each Faculty shall be the recognized teachers in that Faculty, i. e. :

- (a) The persons holding permanent Professorships or University Readerships in the subjects of the Faculty, as set out in the Schedule appended to Sect. V. of the annexed Draft Statute.
- (b) The persons holding temporary or occasional Professorships or Readerships in the subjects of the Faculty.
- (c) Persons being University Lecturers or University Demonstrators appointed by the Board of a Faculty and approved by the General Board, as defined below, III. 2. (iii).
- (d) Persons other than the above holding in the University any teaching office in the subjects of the Faculty which is established or specially regulated by statute or decree.
- (e) Inter-collegiate Lecturers (i.e. College Lecturers whose lectures are open to all members of the University

* The peculiar problems connected with the Faculty of Music having been referred to a special Committee of Council, the Committee did not report upon them in detail. Special legislation may become necessary in order to exempt the Faculty of Music from the general operation of the Draft Statute, and to give it a constitution of its own.

without fee), being members of Convocation, whose lectures shall have been admitted by the Board of a Faculty to its lecture lists at any time during the previous twelve months.

(*f*) Any member of Convocation not included in sub-clauses (*a*), (*b*), (*c*), (*d*), (*e*), who having been authorized at any time during the previous twelve months by the Board of a Faculty to give instruction in one or more of the subjects of the Faculty, shall have been approved by the General Board as a member of the Faculty.

(*g*) Any member of Convocation (other than an Inter-collegiate Lecturer), giving lectures or instruction under the authority of any College or Hall, or of the Non-Collegiate Body, who shall have been approved by the General Board as a member of the Faculty.

4. There shall be (i) a General Board of the Faculties, (ii) a separate Board for each Faculty, (iii) Meetings of the members of each Faculty or of the different branches of each Faculty.

II. THE GENERAL BOARD OF THE FACULTIES.

1. Constitution of the Board.

1. The General Board of the Faculties shall consist of the Vice-Chancellor, the Proctors, and of twenty members, elected in the following manner, viz. :

Two by the Faculty of Literæ Humaniores, and two by the Board of that Faculty.

Two by the Faculty of Natural Science (including Mathematics), and two by the Board of that Faculty.

Two by the Faculty of Modern History, and one by the Board of that Faculty.

In the case of each of the following Faculties—Theology, Law, Medicine, Mediæval and Modern Languages—one by the Faculty and one by the Board of the Faculty.

One by the Board of the Faculty of Oriental Languages.

The persons elected by any Faculty must be members of that Faculty ; those elected by any Board of a Faculty must be members of that Board.

2. Elected members shall hold office for three years. No one who has held office for more than six years consecutively shall be immediately re-eligible.

3. The Vice-Chancellor shall be *ex-officio* Chairman of the Board. There shall be a Vice-Chairman, who shall be elected annually by the Board. The same person shall not hold the office of Vice-Chairman for more than two years in succession.

4. The Assistant Registrar shall be Secretary to the General Board*.

5. The constitution of the General Board shall be periodically revised, and it shall be the duty of the Board to report from time to time to the Hebdomadal Council on the subject.

2. Functions and Powers of the Board.

(i) The Delegacy of the Common University Fund shall be abolished, and the Board shall exercise, partly, the powers hitherto exercised by the Delegacy, as modified hereinafter, and partly new powers. The income of the Common University Fund shall be partly allotted to the General Board, as provided in the following sub-clauses, while the rest shall fall into the General Fund of the University †.

The Board shall have power to administer in the following ways the income of the Common University Fund to an amount not exceeding £7,100 per annum (or such other sum as the University may from time to time determine):—

(a) To meet from time to time the educational needs of the University, the Board shall have power, so long as the University shall maintain Readerships under the provisions of *Statt. Tit. IV. Sect. I. § 5* (p. 63, ed. 1910), to determine the

* This provision will involve an increase in his stipend.

† The Committee points out that this change will involve the transfer to the University of the function, hitherto assigned to the Delegates of the Fund, of providing retiring pensions for University Professors and Lecturers.

subjects which shall be assigned from time to time to these posts, to fix the duties and stipends, and to elect the Readers. For this purpose it shall have power to apply out of the said sum of £7,100 a sum not exceeding £2,100 per annum.

(b) Of the said sum of £7,100 the Board shall have power to apply a further sum, not exceeding £2,000 per annum, for the purpose of meeting the temporary, as opposed to the permanent or recurrent, educational needs of the University. Under this head shall be included: payments for the giving of instruction or the conducting of investigations or research in any branch of learning connected with the studies of the University, or for any research pertinent to them, and for the provision of libraries, collections, or apparatus (but not of buildings) connected with such studies. In respect of this expenditure the Board shall act only upon the recommendation of the Board of a Faculty.

(c) The residue of the said sum of £7,100 shall be applicable for the following purposes:—

1. The provision of Studentships or Scholarships for the encouragement of advanced study and research;

2. The making of such payments as the Board shall think fit to University Lecturers and University Demonstrators appointed by the Board of a Faculty and approved by the General Board. In approving such appointments the General Board shall have regard to their reasonable distribution among the various studies of the University. In determining the payment to be made to each University Lecturer or University Demonstrator the General Board shall have regard to any payments received by him from other University or from College sources.

(ii) Where the payment of fees is not otherwise provided for by Statute, the General Board shall have power, on representation made by the Board of any Faculty, to authorize the said Board to charge a fee for lectures and instruction of a special character given under the authority of the Board, provided that the fee so authorized shall not exceed £2 a Term for each student availing himself thereof.

All fees so authorized shall be received by the Assistant Registrar and paid by him into the funds at the disposal of the General Board, and shall be applied, at the discretion of the Board, to the purposes defined in II. 2. (i) (c) 2 above.

(iii) The General Board shall have power, after consultation with any Board of a Faculty specially concerned, to draft and send to the Hebdomadal Council any proposals on matters connected with the Studies and Examinations of the University which require to be dealt with by Statute; and it shall be the duty of the Hebdomadal Council to submit all such proposals, without alteration, to Congregation. But nothing in this clause shall be taken to limit the power of the Hebdomadal Council to propose forms of Statute on any matter, or to move amendments to any Statute of which the preamble has been approved by Congregation.

(iv) *Statt. Tit. VI. Sect. IV. § 3 (7)* (p. 215, ed. 1910) shall be amended so as to transfer to the General Board the power to make regulations governing the application for, and grant of, certificates for the degrees of Doctor of Letters and Doctor of Science, subject to the approval of Convocation.*

(v) The Committee concurs with the recommendation of the Committee on the Constitution of the University, as adopted by Council, with reference to the redrafting of *Statt. Tit. VI*, viz. "That the process of legislation on matters relating to examinations would be much simplified if *Tit. VI* were re-drafted, and a great part of its provisions replaced by regulations either of the Boards of Faculties or of a General Board of the Faculties, to which powers might be given to deal with the matters concerned by such regulations, subject to the approval of Convocation."

It recommends that, if any such change be made, the sanction of the General Board (as well as that of Convocation) should be required for all such regulations as may be made by the several Boards of Faculties with regard to courses of study and the conduct of Examinations.

* A recommendation of the Committee in regard to Honorary degrees in Letters and Science was not adopted by Council, the question being reserved for special consideration.

III. THE BOARDS OF FACULTIES.

1. The Members of the Boards of Faculties.

The members of a Board of a Faculty, other than that of Medicine,* shall be official, elected, and co-opted.

(a) Official members. These shall be all persons holding permanent University Professorships or Readerships in the subjects of the Faculty, as named in the Schedule appended to Sect. V of the annexed Draft Statute, together with (i) the holders of such permanent posts not yet created as the University may add to the Schedule, and (ii) holders of such temporary Professorships or Readerships as the University may from time to time add to the Board.

(b) Elected members. These shall be equal in number to the official members. The elections shall be held once a year near the end of each Trinity Term, and the persons elected shall enter office in the following October. The electors shall be all the members of the Faculty as defined above. Persons elected shall hold office for two years. No one shall be immediately re-eligible who has served for six consecutive years.

(c) Co-opted members. Each Board shall have power to co-opt, as at present. But no person shall be eligible for co-optation who is qualified for election, or who would have been so qualified but for the fact that he has served for six years as an elected member.

2. Functions and powers of the Boards of Faculties.

The functions and powers of the Boards shall be:—

(i) To control, as now, the subjects of examination in the various Honour Schools and the exercises and examinations required for the higher degrees: but see further, II. 2. (v) above.

(ii) To control the subjects in the Final Pass Examinations, either directly or (if a Board prefers) by appointing

* The Committee considered that the Board of the Faculty of Medicine required special treatment; it has accordingly been dealt with on the lines of a Report received by the Committee from the Board of the Faculty of Medicine, and a special Section has been inserted in the appended Draft Statute.

a committee which need not consist exclusively of members of the Board. The Examinations shall be allotted as follows: A 1 and 2 to the Literæ Humaniores Board; A 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 to Oriental Languages, B 1, B 3, E to Modern History, B 2, B 5, B 6 to Mediæval and Modern Languages, B 4 to Law, C to Natural Science, D to Theology. The Boards of Studies concerned with these Examinations shall be abolished. There shall be one Board of Studies which shall have the control of Responsions and of the First Public Examination (Pass), including the Examination in Holy Scripture.

(iii) To appoint fit persons to hold the title and post of University Lecturer, as defined in Sectio I. cl. 1 of the annexed Draft Statute, subject to the approval of the General Board, and thereby to bring into order and extend by the creation of a definite class of University Lecturers the present rather unmethodical procedure. In this class would be included College (Inter-collegiate) Lecturers who under the present system give College lectures which are practically University lectures. University Demonstrators would be appointed under the same conditions as University Lecturers.

The conditions under which it is proposed that this new class of University Lecturers should be appointed are as follows:—(1) If a member of the University, the Lecturer must be of the degree of M.A., B.C.L., B.M., or D.Litt., or D.Sc. (2) He shall be appointed for a term of years not exceeding seven and shall be re-eligible. (3) The Faculty Board shall specify the subjects on which he is to lecture, and make other reasonable requirements. (4) His appointment shall be approved by the General Board. (5) The General Board shall make him such payment as it thinks fit, having regard to such other payment for teaching as he receives from the University or any Society, and also having regard to such provision of sufficient leisure for study as may in special cases seem advisable. (6) No fee, unless provided for by Statute or Decree, shall be charged for attendance at his lectures, except under the authority of the General Board.

(iv) To decide what Inter-collegiate Lecturers they will recognize by admitting their lectures to the Faculty Lecture Lists.

(v) To draw up, annually, and send to the Vice-Chancellor a list of the members of the Faculty, under the heads given in I. 3—an appeal to the Vice-Chancellor being allowed in disputed cases.

(vi) To frame, each Term, Lecture Lists in the subjects of the Faculty for the next Term, after these lists have been laid before the members of the Faculty (IV). The Board shall have power to insist on reasonable changes, in respect to time and subject, in any proposed lectures, whether offered by Professors or by others, and to use its full discretion in admitting Inter-collegiate Lectures (I. 3. *e* above) to the lists.

(vii) To frame lecture schemes, similarly, for a whole academical year, when it seems desirable.

(viii) To admit, supervise, and examine, as at present, candidates for the degrees of B.Litt. and B.Sc.

(ix) To make representations to the General Board on money grants (II. 2. *i* above) and on the charging of fees for lectures or instruction of a special character, in accordance with II. 2. *ii* above.

(x) To deal, as at present, with applications for Doctorates in Letters or Science, subject to any Regulations made by the General Board (see II. 2. *iv* above).

The Assistant Registrar shall act, as at present, as Secretary to the various Faculty Boards, as well as to the General Board.

IV. MEETINGS OF THE FACULTIES.

(a) Meetings shall be held of the members of each Faculty (as defined in I. 3 above) to elect the elected members of the Faculty Board. These meetings shall be held once a year, as provided above (III. 1. *b*).

(b) Meetings shall also be held of the members of each Faculty concerned, to elect a member or members of the General Board of the Faculties.

(c) Meetings shall be held of the members of each Faculty or of any branches into which for this purpose a Faculty shall have been divided, to consider the proposed lecture lists for each ensuing Term (or year), before these are sent to the Faculty Board for ratification and issue; also, to make recommendations and suggestions on subjects connected with the studies of the Faculty. These meetings shall be held once a Term at least. For this purpose, any Faculty which is concerned with several branches (or aggregates of branches) of study may be divided by the Board into two or more Sub-Faculties, each dealing with one such branch, and each Faculty or Sub-Faculty shall elect its own chairman, who shall be responsible for the conduct of its business and shall forward its decisions to the Faculty Board.

(2) DRAFT STATUTE.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the provisions of Statt. Tit. V and of Statt. Tit. XIX. § 18 so as to reconstitute the Faculties and the Boards of Faculties, to constitute a General Board of the Faculties and to determine its functions and powers, to make provision for the appointment of University Lecturers and University Demonstrators, and in particular to provide

- (i) *that the University shall have power from time to time to repeal, alter or add to any of the provisions of Statt. Tit. V;*
- (ii) *that the members of each Faculty shall be the recognized teachers in that Faculty;*
- (iii) *that the Delegacy of the Common University Fund shall cease to exist, and that certain of its powers shall be vested in the General Board of the Faculties;*

- (iv) *that a portion of the income of the Common University Fund shall be called the Faculties Fund and shall be administered by the General Board of the Faculties, and that the residue shall fall into the General Fund of the University;*

THE UNIVERSITY ENACTS AS FOLLOWS.

I. In Statt. Tit. V, Sections I–VIII inclusive (pp. 122–132, ed. 1910) shall be struck out, and the following Sections shall be substituted:—

“TITULUS V.

CONCERNING THE FACULTIES, THE BOARDS OF FACULTIES, AND THE BOARD OF STUDIES.

SECTIO I.—PRELIMINARY.

1. In and for the purposes of this Statute :

The word ‘Faculty’ shall mean the Teachers in any branch or aggregate of branches of the studies pursued in the University which for the time being shall be represented by a separate Board.

The word ‘Sub-Faculty’ shall mean the Teachers in any branch or aggregate of branches of the studies pursued in the University which for the time being shall be represented by a separate meeting of Professors, Lecturers, and other Teachers.

The word ‘Society’ shall mean College, Hall (not being a private Hall), or Body of Non-Collegiate Students.

The words ‘University Lecturer’ shall mean (a) any person appointed by the Board of any Faculty in the manner provided in Sect. X of this Statute to be a University Lecturer in the subjects of the Faculty ; (b) any other person (not being a Professor or deputy, demonstrator, or assistant of a Professor) who holds in the University any teaching office which is established or specially regulated by any Statute or Decree.

The words ‘University Demonstrator’ shall mean any person appointed by the Board of a Faculty in the manner provided in Sect. X of this Statute to be a University Demonstrator in the subjects of the Faculty.

The word ‘lecture’ shall include a course of instruction.

The words 'inter-collegiate lecture' shall mean a lecture which is given under the authority of any Society and is open to members of the University other than the members of that Society, not being a lecture given by a University Lecturer as such.

The words 'Inter-collegiate Lecturer' shall mean any person who gives inter-collegiate lectures.

2. This Statute shall apply to existing Professors, University Readers, University Lecturers, and University Demonstrators as well as to Professors, University Readers, University Lecturers, and University Demonstrators hereafter to be appointed.

3. In the construction of this Statute Easter and Trinity Terms are (unless where either of them is expressly mentioned) to be counted together as one Term.

4. The University shall have power by Statute from time to time to repeal, alter, or add to any of the provisions of this Statute.

SECTION II.—OF THE FACULTIES.

1. There shall be eight Faculties: (1) Theology, (2) Law, (3) Medicine, (4) Literæ Humaniores, (5) Modern History, (6) Mediæval and Modern Languages and Literature, including English, (7) Oriental Languages and Literature, (8) Natural Science (which, until the University shall otherwise provide, shall include Mathematics).

2. The University may, from time to time, institute new Faculties, may divide any Faculty into two or more Faculties, and may determine what subjects shall belong to each Faculty.

3. The members of each Faculty shall be the recognized teachers in that Faculty, viz.:

(a) The persons holding permanent Professorships or University Readerships in the subjects of the Faculty, as enumerated in the Schedule annexed to Sect. V of this Title, and such other Professors, Readers, and Heads of University Institutions or Departments as the University may from time to time add to them by Statute or Decree.

- (b) University Lecturers and University Demonstrators in any of the subjects of the Faculty.
- (c) Inter-collegiate Lecturers, being members of Convocation, whose lectures shall have been admitted by the Board of the Faculty to its lecture lists at any time during the previous twelve months.
- (d) Any member of Convocation not included in sub-clauses (a), (b), (c), who having been authorized at any time during the previous twelve months by the Board of the Faculty to give instruction in one or more of the subjects of the Faculty, shall have been approved by the General Board of the Faculties as a member of the Faculty.
- (e) Any member of Convocation whose name shall have been submitted to the Board of a Faculty in accordance with Sect. XI. cl. 3 of this Title, and approved by the General Board of the Faculties as a member of the Faculty.

SECTION III.—OF THE GENERAL BOARD OF THE FACULTIES.

§ 1. Of the Constitution of the General Board.

1. There shall be a General Board of the Faculties, which shall consist of the Vice-Chancellor, the Proctors, and of twenty members, viz.:

Two elected by the Faculty of Literæ Humaniores from among the members of the Faculty, and two by the Board of that Faculty from among the members of the Board.

Two elected by the Faculty of Natural Science from among the members of the Faculty, and two by the Board of that Faculty from among the members of the Board.

Two elected by the Faculty of Modern History from among the members of the Faculty, and one by the Board of that Faculty from among the members of the Board.

In the case of each of the following Faculties—Theology, Law, Medicine, Mediæval and Modern Languages—one elected by the Faculty from among the members of the Faculty, and one by the Board of the Faculty from among the members of the Board.

One elected by the Board of the Faculty of Oriental Languages from among the members of the Faculty.

2. Every elected member of the General Board shall commence office on the first day of the Michaelmas Term next following the day of his election, and shall hold office for three years from that day. No elected member who has held office for more than six years consecutively shall be immediately re-eligible.

3. When an elected member vacates his seat otherwise than by expiration of his period of office, the vacancy shall as soon as possible be filled up by the Body by whom the member so vacating his seat was elected. If the vacancy shall be filled up before the expiration of the period for which the member so vacating his seat was elected, the person elected to fill the vacancy shall hold office for the unexpired residue only of such period.

4. The provisions of §§ 1, 3, and 4 of Sect. VI of this Title, 'Of Elected Members of Boards of Faculties,' shall extend and be applicable to the members of the General Board who are elected by the Faculties, and to the manner of their election.

5. The Vice-Chancellor shall be *ex-officio* Chairman of the General Board. The General Board shall every year elect one of its members to be Vice-Chairman. The same person shall not hold the office of Vice-Chairman for more than two years in succession.

6. The Assistant Registrar shall be Secretary to the General Board.

7. The University shall have power by Statute to alter the constitution of the General Board, and it shall be the duty of that Board to report from time to time to the Hebdomadal Council as to any alterations which it may consider expedient.

§ 2. Of the Functions and Powers of the General Board.

1. After December 31, 1912, the Delegacy of the Common University Fund shall cease to exist.

2. Of the income of the Common University Fund, the annual sum of £7,100 or such other sum as the University shall by Statute from time to time determine shall be called the Faculties Fund, and shall be administered by the General Board in accordance with the provisions of clause 3. The residue of the income of the Common University Fund shall fall into the General Fund of the University.

3. (a) To meet from time to time the educational needs of the University, the General Board shall have power, so long as the University shall maintain Readerships under the provisions of *Statt. Tit. IV. Sect. I. § 5* and *§ 6*, to determine the subjects which shall be assigned from time to time to these posts, to fix the duties and stipends, and to elect the Readers. For this purpose it shall have power to apply out of the Faculties Fund a sum not exceeding £2,100 per annum.

(b) The General Board shall have power to apply a further portion of the Faculties Fund, not exceeding £2,000 per annum, for the purpose of meeting the temporary, as opposed to the permanent or recurrent, educational needs of the University. Under this head shall be included: payments for the giving of instruction or the conducting of investigations or research in any branch of learning connected with the studies of the University, or for any research pertinent to them, and for the provision of libraries, collections, or apparatus (but not of buildings) connected with such studies. In respect of this expenditure the General Board shall act only upon the recommendation of the Board of a Faculty.

(c) The residue of the Faculties Fund shall be applicable for the following purposes :—

(i) The provision of Studentships or Scholarships for the encouragement of advanced study and research ;

(ii) The making of such payments as the General Board shall think fit to University Lecturers and University Demonstrators appointed by the Board of a Faculty and approved by the General Board. In approving such appointments the General Board shall have regard to their reasonable distribution among the various studies of the University. In determining the payment to be made to each University Lecturer or University Demonstrator the General Board shall have regard to any payments received by him from other University or from College sources, and also to such provision of sufficient leisure for study as may in special cases seem advisable.

4. Where the payment of fees is not otherwise provided for by Statute or Decree, the General Board shall have power, on representation made by the Board of a Faculty, to authorize the said Board to charge a fee for lectures and instruction of a special character given under the authority of the Board, provided that the fee so authorized shall not exceed £2 per Term for any one student.

All fees so authorized shall be received by the Assistant Registrar and paid by him into the Faculties Fund, and shall be applied, at the discretion of the General Board, to the purposes defined in clause 3 (c) (ii) above.

5. The General Board shall, every year, lay before the Vice-Chancellor for publication a statement of accounts for the preceding financial year, specifying the subsisting charges on the Faculties Fund, and adding such further information, if any, as it may think proper, or as the University may by Statute require.

6. The General Board shall have power, after consultation with the Board of a Faculty specially concerned, to draft and send to the Hebdomadal Council any proposals on matters

connected with the Studies and Examinations of the University which require to be dealt with by Statute; and it shall be the duty of the Hebdomadal Council to submit all such proposals, without alteration, to Congregation. But nothing in this clause shall be taken to limit the power of the Hebdomadal Council to propose forms of Statute on any matter, or to move amendments to any Statute of which the preamble has been approved by Congregation.

7. The General Board shall have power to revise and, if it thinks fit, to disallow any Regulation governing the application for, and grant of, certificates for the Degrees of Doctor of Letters and Doctor of Science made by the Board of a Faculty.

8. The General Board shall have power to approve as a member of a Faculty any person, being a member of Convocation, whose name shall have been submitted to the General Board in accordance with Sect. II. cl. 3 (*d*) or (*e*) above.

SECTIO IV.—OF THE BOARDS OF FACULTIES.

1. For each of the Faculties mentioned in Sect. II of this Title, there shall be a Board, which shall exercise the functions and powers conferred upon it by Sect. IX of this Title.

2. The Board of each Faculty, except that of Medicine, shall include a number of *ex-officio* members and an equal number of elected members, and may in addition include a smaller number of co-opted members chosen by the Board.

3. Any properly qualified person may be a member of more Boards of Faculties than one.

4. The Board of each Faculty shall elect a Chairman annually. But the same person shall not hold the office of Chairman for more than two years in succession.

5. The Assistant Registrar shall act as Secretary to the Boards of Faculties. The meetings of the several Boards shall be so arranged as to enable him, when required, to be present at each of them.

SECTION VI.—OF ELECTED MEMBERS OF BOARDS OF FACULTIES.

§ 1. Of the persons capable of being elected.

The elected members of the several Boards of Faculties shall be persons chosen from time to time by a majority of votes at meetings of Electors qualified as hereinafter mentioned. No person shall be eligible who is not a member of Convocation, and of the Faculty for the Board of which he is a candidate.

§ 2. Of the Number and Tenure of Members.

The number and period of tenure of elected members of Boards of Faculties shall be determined by the following regulations:—

1. The number of places to be filled up at an election of members of the Board of any Faculty, except that of Medicine, shall be the number which added to that of the elected members of the Board whose places are not vacant will equal the number of the *ex-officio* members for the time being.

2. Every elected member of a Board of a Faculty shall commence office on the first day of the Michaelmas Term next following the day of his election, and shall hold office for two years from that day.

3. When an elected member vacates his seat otherwise than by lapse of time, the vacancy shall be filled up at the next annual election. If the next election shall take place before the expiration of the period for which he was elected, the person elected in his place shall hold office for the unexpired residue only of such period.

4. No elected member shall serve for more than three periods of two years in succession.

§ 3. Of the Electors.

1. The Electors to the Board of each Faculty, except that of Medicine, shall be the members of the Faculty.

2. On or before the thirty-first day of March in every year the Assistant Registrar shall send a list of the Electors to the

Board of each Faculty to the Vice-Chancellor, who shall cause the same to be published in the usual manner.

3. If a question shall arise as to the right of any person to take part in the election of members of the Board of any Faculty, it shall be decided by the Vice-Chancellor.

§ 4. Of the manner of holding Elections.

1. An election to the Board of each Faculty shall be held annually in Easter or Trinity Term, not earlier than the sixth week of Full Term, on a day to be fixed by the Vice-Chancellor. The Assistant Registrar shall give, in the usual manner, at least fifteen days' notice of the day of election, and shall at the same time give notice of the latest days on which nominations of candidates must be delivered at the University Registry. He shall also in like manner give notice, at least fifteen days before the date of the election, of the number of *ex-officio* members of each Board for the time being and of the number of places on each Board to be filled up at the election.

2. No candidate shall be deemed to be duly nominated unless he shall have been nominated in writing twelve clear days beforehand by two electors, or five clear days beforehand by six electors.

3. All nominations, dated and signed, shall be delivered at the University Registry within the times above prescribed, and shall be published by the Assistant Registrar as soon as may be in the usual manner, provided that no nomination shall be published by him before the expiration of a week from the day on which notice was given of the election.

4. If the number of candidates duly nominated for election to any Board shall not exceed the number of places to be filled on that Board, or if a candidate or candidates withdraw after having been duly nominated so as to leave such a number as shall not exceed the number of places to be filled, the Assistant Registrar on the day appointed for the election shall declare the candidates nominated and not having withdrawn to be duly elected as members of the Board.

5. If the number of candidates duly nominated for election to any Board, and not having withdrawn, shall exceed the number of places to be filled on that Board, an election shall be held at a place and hour appointed by the Vice-Chancellor, subject to the following regulations :—

(a) If it be necessary to hold elections to more Boards than one, the voting for all the elections may be carried on simultaneously.

(b) The Vice-Chancellor shall appoint a period or periods during which votes may be given, and the Assistant Registrar shall give notice thereof in the usual manner.

(c) The Vice-Chancellor, or a member of Convocation nominated by him, shall act as Chairman at the elections.

(d) Each elector to a Board may vote for any number of candidates not exceeding the number of places to be filled on that Board, but no elector may give more than one vote for one candidate for any particular Board.

(e) Each elector to a Board shall sign and deliver to the Chairman a voting-paper containing the names of the candidates for election to that Board for whom he votes. As soon as the period or periods during which votes may be given shall have expired, the Chairman and the Assistant Registrar shall count the votes, and the candidates, not exceeding the number of places to be filled on any Board, who have the greatest number of votes for that Board, shall be declared by the Chairman to be duly elected as members of that Board. In case of an equality of votes the candidate senior in standing shall be deemed to have been elected.

SECTION VII.—OF CO-OPTED MEMBERS OF BOARDS OF FACULTIES.

1. The Board of any Faculty may at any meeting, by a majority of votes, co-opt an additional member or members. Provided that notice of the intention to propose such a co-optation and of the name of the person to be proposed shall have been sent through the Secretary to all the members of the Board fourteen days at least before the day of meeting,

and that no co-optation shall take place if the number of co-opted members would be thereby raised (*a*) in the case of the Board of the Faculty of Medicine, to more than four, (*b*) in the case of the Board of any other Faculty, to more than one-fifth of the aggregate number of *ex-officio* and elected members for the time being. A person who is not a member of Convocation shall not be thereby disqualified for co-optation as a member of a Board.

2. Every person added by co-optation to the Board of a Faculty shall hold office for two years, but shall be re-eligible.

3. No person shall be eligible for co-optation who is qualified for election, or who would have been so qualified but for the fact that he has served for six years as an elected member.

4. At least half of the co-opted members of the Board of the Faculty of Medicine shall be persons engaged in teaching the clinical subjects of the Faculty.

SECTION VIII.—OF THE FACULTY OF MEDICINE, AND OF THE BOARD OF THAT FACULTY.

§ 1. Of the Subjects of the Faculty of Medicine.

The Subjects of the Faculty of Medicine, for the purposes indicated in this Section, shall comprise those of the two Examinations for the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine and the Examination for the Degree of Master of Surgery, together with the professional portions of the Diploma subjects in Public Health and Ophthalmology.

§ 2. Of the General Medical Electorate.

There shall be a General Medical Electorate, which shall consist of all Oxford Graduates in Medicine who are members of Convocation.

§ 3. Of the Board of the Faculty of Medicine.

1. The Board of the Faculty of Medicine shall include *ex-officio* members, nominated members, and elected members, and may in addition include a number of co-opted members.

2. The *ex-officio* members of the Board shall be the following, viz.—

The Regius Professor of Medicine.

The Professor of Human Anatomy.

The Professor of Physiology.

The Professor of Pathology.

The Litchfield Lecturer in Medicine.

The Litchfield Lecturer in Surgery.

The Reader in Ophthalmology.

The Representative for the time being of the University on the General Medical Council.

3. The nominated members of the Board shall be three in number. They shall be members of Convocation nominated by the Board of Faculty of Natural Science to represent respectively :—

(i) Physics and Chemistry.

(ii) Zoology and Botany.

(iii) Organic Chemistry in its special relation to Physiology and Medicine.

4. The elected members of the Board shall be six in number, viz.—

(a) Three persons, being members of and elected by the Faculty.

(b) Three persons, being members of and elected by the General Medical Electorate. At least two of these shall be engaged in teaching one or more of the clinical subjects of the Faculty.

5. The co-opted members of the Board shall not exceed four in number, and at least half shall be engaged in teaching the clinical subjects of the Faculty.

§ 4. Of the Election and of the Tenure of Members of the Board of the Faculty.

1. The provisions of Sect. VI. § 2 of this Title, with respect to the tenure of the elected members of the Board, shall apply also to the nominated members of the Board.

2. The three members of the Board elected by the Faculty shall be elected in accordance with the provisions of Sect. VI of this Title.

3. The three members of the Board elected by the General Medical Electorate shall be elected in accordance with the following provisions:—

- (a) An election shall be held annually in Easter or Trinity Term, not later than the sixth week of Full Term, on a day to be fixed by the Vice-Chancellor.
- (b) Notice of the date of the election and of the conditions of nomination shall be sent to all members of the General Medical Electorate before the end of the preceding Hilary Term.
- (c) Nominations shall be made at least three weeks before the day of election by not less than six members of the General Medical Electorate.
- (d) Elections shall be determined by the majority of votes of members of the electorate as indicated by the return of special voting papers. In the case of an equality of votes, the candidate or candidates senior in standing shall be deemed to have been elected, if qualified under § 3. cl. 4 (b) of this Section.
- (e) The voting papers shall be sent at least one week before the date of election to all members of the General Medical Electorate. The voting papers shall state the number of vacancies and give a list of the persons duly nominated. They shall also state the regulations of the Board as to the mode of voting and the return of voting papers.
- (f) All notices and documents required by this clause to be sent to members of the General Medical Electorate shall be deemed to have been properly sent if they have been posted to the address given in the current issue of the Medical Directory, or to the College, of each elector.

The Board of the Faculty of Medicine shall have power to frame Regulations for the carrying out of the provisions of this clause.

§ 5. Of Co-opted Members of the Board of the Faculty.

1. The co-opted members of the Board, if any, shall be co-opted in accordance with the provisions of clauses 1, 2, and 4 of Sect. VII of this Title.

2. No person shall be eligible for co-optation who is qualified for election by the Faculty, or who would have been so qualified but for the fact that he has served for six years as an elected member.

§ 6. Of the Register of University Medical Students.

The Board of the Faculty of Medicine shall have power to institute a University Medical Students' Register of such members of the University as are engaged in the study of Medicine in Oxford with a view to obtaining a qualification to practise.

SECTIO IX.—OF THE FUNCTIONS AND POWERS OF THE BOARDS OF FACULTIES.

The functions and powers of the Boards of Faculties shall be—

(1) To exercise a general supervision over the examinations and subjects of the examinations placed under them, in accordance with Sect. XV of this Title.

(2) To frame lists of lectures, in accordance with Sect. XI of this Title.

(3) To appoint University Lecturers and University Demonstrators, in accordance with Sect. X of this Title.

(4) To perform such further duties as may be assigned to them under the provisions of Statt. Tit. V and Tit. VI.

SECTIO X.—OF UNIVERSITY LECTURERS AND UNIVERSITY DEMONSTRATORS.

The Board of any Faculty may appoint as University Lecturer or University Demonstrator in any of the subjects of the Faculty any person, subject to the following conditions:—

(a) He shall, if already a member of the University, be at least a Master of Arts, or a Bachelor of Civil Law or of Medicine, or a Doctor of Letters or of Science.

- (b) The Board shall satisfy itself of his special fitness to be so appointed.
- (c) The Board shall specify in each case the subject or subjects in which he is appointed to lecture.
- (d) He shall be appointed for a term of not more than seven years, and subject to such requirements as to lecturing as the Board shall specify; and shall be re-eligible.
- (e) The appointment shall be subject to the approval of the General Board of the Faculties.
- (f) He shall receive such payment out of the moneys under the control of the General Board of the Faculties as that Board shall determine in accordance with the provisions of Sect. III. § 2. cl. 3 (c) above.
- (g) No fee, unless provided for by Statute or Decree, shall be charged for attendance at his lectures, except under the authority of the General Board of the Faculties. But this clause shall not be deemed to prohibit the requirement of a fee payable to any Professor under the provisions of Statt. Tit. IV. Sect. II. E. § 18, for courses of lectures or instruction given in the department under his charge.

SECTIO XI.—OF LECTURES AND INSTRUCTION TO BE GIVEN UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF THE BOARDS OF FACULTIES.

1. Every Professor, University Reader, and University Lecturer or University Demonstrator shall, on or before a day to be fixed by the Vice-Chancellor in each Term, send to the Assistant Registrar a Schedule of the lectures intended to be given by him, or by his deputy, or demonstrator, or assistant, during the ensuing Term in the subjects of his Faculty.

2. The Head of every Society shall, on or before the above-mentioned day, send to the Assistant Registrar a like Schedule of the inter-collegiate lectures (if any) which are intended to be given during the ensuing Term under the authority of such Society.

3. The Head of every Society shall also, on or before the above-mentioned day, send to the Assistant Registrar the names of any members of Convocation, other than Inter-collegiate Lecturers, who are giving lectures or instruction under the authority of his Society, and who desire to be recognized by the General Board of the Faculties as members of a Faculty.

4. The Board of each Faculty shall have power to determine whether any inter-collegiate lecture is suitable for inclusion in the list hereinafter mentioned.

5. Every Schedule shall state the places, days, hours, and subjects of the lectures mentioned therein.

6. The Chairman of the Board of each Faculty shall, with all convenient speed after the expiration of the time appointed for sending in the Schedules, call a meeting of the Board for the consideration of the Schedules of lectures in the subjects of the Faculty.

7. If a Faculty is divided into Sub-Faculties, a draft of the list to be framed by the Board of the lectures in the subjects of each Sub-Faculty shall be submitted for consideration to a meeting of the Sub-Faculty; and in other cases a draft of the list to be framed by the Board of the lectures in the subjects of the Faculty shall be submitted for consideration to a meeting or meetings of the Faculty.

8. The Board of each Faculty shall revise the days and hours proposed in the several Schedules in such manner as it may deem advisable for making the lectures more accessible to students. It may also, if it thinks fit, require an alteration of the subjects proposed, if it is satisfied that such an alteration is desirable for the proper teaching of subjects in which instruction ought to be given.

9. It shall be the duty of every Professor, University Reader, University Lecturer, University Demonstrator, and Inter-collegiate Lecturer, in arranging his lectures, to have due and reasonable regard to the recommendations of the Board of the Faculty to which he belongs.

10. The Board of each Faculty shall, out of the Schedules as revised, frame a list or lists of the lectures to be delivered under the authority of the Board during the ensuing Term in the subjects of the Faculty. Every such list shall be transmitted to the Vice-Chancellor, who shall cause it to be published for the information of members of the University.

11. The Board of each Faculty shall have power to include in the list or lists framed by it under the provisions of this Title such other lectures to be given within the University in the subjects of the Faculty as it shall think fit.

12. The Board of each Faculty shall also have power to frame a scheme of lectures for the whole Academical Year, and all Professors, University Readers, University Lecturers, University Demonstrators, and Inter-collegiate Lecturers shall, so far as possible, give such information to the Board as may be necessary to enable the Board to do so. Such scheme shall be transmitted to the Vice-Chancellor, who shall cause it to be published for the information of members of the University.

SECTIO XII.—OF MEETINGS OF THE FACULTIES.

1. Meetings shall be held, once in every year, in Easter or Trinity Term, not earlier than the sixth week of Full Term, of all the members of a Faculty, as defined in Sect. II. cl. 3, for the purpose of electing members of the Board of the Faculty, in accordance with the provisions of Sect. VI of this Title.

2. Meetings shall also be held, in Easter or Trinity Term, of the members of each Faculty, for the purpose of electing a member or members of the General Board of the Faculties, in accordance with the provisions of Sect. III. § 1. cl. 4 of this Title.

3. Meetings shall be held, once at least in every Term, in accordance with the provisions of Sect. XI. cl. 7, of the members of each Faculty or Sub-Faculty, to consider the proposed lecture lists for each ensuing Term or year, as the case may be, before these are submitted to the Board of the Faculty for ratification and issue. For this purpose any Faculty which is concerned with several branches, or aggre-

gates of branches, of study may be divided by the Board of the Faculty into two or more Sub-Faculties, each dealing with one such branch.

SECTIO XIII.—OF THE BOARD OF STUDIES.

1. There shall be a Board of Studies for the supervision of Responsions, of the Examination in Holy Scripture and the Examination of Candidates not seeking Honours in the First Public Examination, and for the discharge of the duties assigned to it in *Statt. Tit. V* and *Tit. VI*.

2. The Board shall consist of representatives elected by the Boards of the Faculties of Theology, *Literæ Humaniores*, Natural Science, Oriental Languages, and Mediæval and Modern Languages.

Six such representatives shall be elected in Trinity Term of each year, two by the Board of the Faculty of *Literæ Humaniores*, and one by each of the other Boards above named, and shall serve for two years. Six persons shall be added by co-optation; three from the number of those who shall have served as Masters of the Schools within the three years last preceding their co-optation, and three from those who shall have served similarly as Moderators appointed to conduct the Examination in Holy Scripture and the Examination of Candidates not seeking Honours in the First Public Examination. Of the persons so added one shall retire at the end of every year. The period of service of co-opted members shall commence on the first day of the Michaelmas Term next following that of their election.

3. When an elected member vacates his seat otherwise than by lapse of time, the Board which elected him shall elect another person for the unexpired residue of his term of office.

4. The Board shall every year elect one of its members to be Chairman. If votes are equal the Chairman shall have a second or casting vote. The Board shall meet as early as may be in Michaelmas Term, and at other times when summoned by the Chairman. The Chairman shall always summon a meeting when required to do so by two members of the Board.

II. In Statt. Tit. V. Sect. x (p. 133, ed. 1910) in the title all the words after the words "EXAMINATIONS BY" shall be struck out, and the following words shall be substituted: "THE BOARDS OF FACULTIES AND THE BOARD OF STUDIES."

III. Ibid., clause 1, the word "Boards" (where it occurs for the second time) shall be struck out, and the word "Board" shall be substituted; and at the end of the clause the following words shall be added:—"For this purpose the Board of any Faculty shall have power to appoint, if it thinks fit, a Committee, which need not consist exclusively of members of the Board."

IV. Ibid., clause 2 shall be struck out.

V. Ibid., clause 3, the word "Boards" (where it occurs for the second time) shall be struck out, and the words "of the Board" shall be substituted.

VI. In Statt. Tit. VI. Sect. I. C. § 3 (pp. 153, 154, ed. 1910), clauses 10, 11, 12, and 13 shall be struck out, and the following clause shall be substituted, viz.:—

"The Examination in the above-mentioned Groups A, B, C, D, E shall be under the supervision of the respective Boards of Faculties, as follows:—

<i>Group.</i>	<i>Board of Faculty.</i>
A (1), A (2)	Literæ Humaniores.
A (3), A (4), A (5), A (6), A (7)	Oriental Languages.
B (1), B (3), E	Modern History.
B (4)	Law.
B (2), B (5), B (6)	Mediæval and Modern Languages.
C	Natural Science and Mathematics.
D	Theology."

VII. In Statt. Tit. XIX. § 18 (p. 386, ed. 1910), clause 3 shall be struck out, and the following clause shall be substituted:—

"The Common University Fund shall be administered in accordance with the provisions of Statt. Tit. V. Sect. III. § 2."

VIII. Ibid. (pp. 387, 388), clauses 4, 5, 6, 7, 7 (β), and 8 shall be struck out.

[Other clauses will be necessary, making various consequential changes in Tit. IV, Tit. VI, and other parts of the Statute Book.]

3. Report on (I) Compulsory Greek; (II) Entrance Examination.

A Committee was appointed on May 10, 1909, in pursuance of the following Resolutions passed by Council on April 27, 1909, and published in the *University Gazette* of May 4, 1909:—

- (a) That Council accepts the principle that Greek be no longer required as a necessary subject for a Degree in Arts.
- (b) That Council accepts the principle of an Entrance Examination to be passed before coming into residence by all candidates for matriculation who have not satisfied the alternative conditions which the University may from time to time require, and will appoint a Committee to formulate proposals.

The Committee held nine meetings. It received and considered written communications from the Rector of Exeter, Professor Bourne, Professor Gotch, Professor Murray, Messrs. C. Cookson and A. W. Pickard-Cambridge, Rev. H. B. George, Mr. A. D. Godley, Mr. W. H. Hadow and others, Mr. R. L. Marshall, Rev. L. R. Phelps, Mr. C. H. Sampson, and Mr. T. C. Snow. Mr. R. T. Günther and Mr. C. C. J. Webb attended in person and explained their views to the Committee.

Council received from the Committee a Report, a supplementary Report, and a series of replies to certain questions put to it by Council.

After considering these Council resolved (1) to submit the question of the abolition of compulsory Greek to Congregation independently of any proposal for the creation of an Entrance Examination, (2) to adopt the scheme for an Entrance Examination given below.

Council has accordingly framed the Statute for the modification of Responsions which will be found below, and will frame a Statute constituting an Entrance Examination. The former Statute will be submitted to Congregation first, in order to give it the opportunity of voting on the question of compulsory Greek, apart from any consideration of an Entrance Examination. If the Statute is carried, Council will still propose a Statute constituting an Entrance Examination. In the event of an Entrance Examination being established, there must be a period of transition, during which the modified Responsions would be in use and would prepare the way for the more extensive change.

I. COMPULSORY GREEK.

Council having resolved that Greek should no longer be a compulsory subject in Responsions, and that the question of the abolition of compulsory Greek should be brought before Congregation independently of any proposal for the creation of an Entrance Examination, has framed the following Statute :—

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Statute relating to the Examination in Stated Subjects in Responsions so as to provide (1) that Greek shall no longer be a compulsory subject, (2) that every candidate must, in order to pass Responsions, satisfy the Masters of the Schools in Latin and in Elementary Mathematics, and also either in (a) Greek or in (b) two other subjects, one of which must be a Modern Language, THE UNIVERSITY ENACTS AS FOLLOWS.

1. In Statt. Tit. VI. Sect. I. A (p. 143, ed. 1909), § 3 shall be struck out.

2. Ibid., § 4. cl. 1 (p. 143), all the words from the beginning of the clause to the word "Geometry" inclusive shall be struck out, and the following clauses shall be substituted :—

" 1. The Examination in Stated Subjects shall include—

(a) Necessary Subjects.

1. Latin: Prose Composition, and translation into English,

either from authors not specially offered or from a book specially offered.

2. Elementary Mathematics: Arithmetic and the Elements of either Geometry or Algebra.

(*b*) Optional Subjects.

3. Greek: Translation into English, either from authors not specially offered or from a book specially offered.
4. French: Prose Composition, and translation into English from authors not specially offered.
5. German: Prose Composition, and translation into English from authors not specially offered.
6. Italian: Prose Composition, and translation into English from authors not specially offered.
7. Spanish: Prose Composition, and translation into English from authors not specially offered.
8. The Outlines of a Period of English History.
9. Elementary Politics: the main features of British Government, Local, National, and Imperial.
10. Elementary Trigonometry, Statics, and Dynamics.
11. Elementary Physics and Chemistry.
12. The general principles of Geography, and the Geography of the British Isles and Empire.

2. Every candidate shall be examined in any Language offered by him in such a manner as to test especially his knowledge of the grammar of that Language.

3. No candidate who offers Greek shall be allowed to offer a second Optional Subject; no candidate who offers a Modern Language shall be allowed to offer more than one of the Subjects 8, 9, 10, 11, 12; and no candidate shall be allowed to offer more than one Modern Language.

4. A candidate shall be deemed to have passed Responses who has satisfied the Masters of the Schools, at one and the same examination, in the Necessary Subjects enumerated in cl. 1 and also either in (*a*) Greek or in (*b*) one of the

Modern Languages enumerated in that clause together with one of the Subjects 8, 9, 10, 11, 12."

*Note (to be published when the Statute is promulgated).—*Should the above Statute be approved by Convocation, consequential changes will be proposed in the Statutes relating to the First and Second Public Examinations.

II. ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

The scheme for an Entrance Examination framed by Council is as follows:—

(a) General Conditions.

1. There shall be, in substitution for Responsions, an Entrance Examination, conducted on behalf of the University by the Delegates for the Inspection and Examination of Schools. It shall be held four times a year, viz. in March, July, September, and December, at Oxford and at schools and other places as the Delegates may determine. It shall not be obligatory that the names of any candidates should be entered for the Examination through a College or Hall or through the Delegacy of Non-Collegiate Students.

2. The Entrance Examination shall include (I) three necessary subjects, (II) optional subjects. In order to pass the Examination, a candidate must pass in the three necessary subjects at one and the same time, and must also pass in two of the optional subjects either when he passes in the necessary subjects or at some other examination or examinations.

3. The conditions with regard to (1) Matriculation, (2) Degrees, shall be as follows:—

(1) *Matriculation.* No person shall be qualified for matriculation as a member of the University who has not either

- (a) passed the Entrance Examination,
- or (b) passed some other Examination recognized by the University as equivalent to the Entrance Examination,
- or (c) been accepted as a candidate for a Diploma or for the degree of B.Litt. or B.Sc.

(2) *Degree in Arts.* No member of the University shall be admitted as a candidate in any of the Examinations for the degree of B.A. unless he has either

- (a) passed the Entrance Examination,
- or (b) passed some other Examination recognized by the University as equivalent to the Entrance Examination.

The effect of these conditions will be to make the Entrance Examination the *ordinary* avenue to Matriculation and the *necessary* avenue to a Degree in Arts. A candidate who has matriculated on the qualification (c), and who wishes after he has gone through part or the whole of his course for the Diploma or for the degree of B.Litt. or B.Sc. to take up the Arts course, will have to begin by taking the Entrance Examination (or some equivalent examination) as a preliminary examination in Arts. But he will not lose any terms which he has kept by residence.

If these proposals are adopted, some verbal changes will be necessary in the Statute dealing with the acceptance of candidates for the degrees of B.Litt. and B.Sc.

(b) Subjects.

The subjects of the Entrance Examination shall be as follows:—

I. *Necessary Subjects.*

1. English: to be tested by an Essay or a Composition on materials supplied, e.g. *précis* or reproduction of a passage read aloud.

2. Latin or Greek.

(a) Unprepared passages.

(b) In Latin, a continuous passage of English, to be translated into Latin Prose.

In Greek, English sentences, to be translated into Greek.

No grammar paper to be set.

3. Elementary Mathematics: two papers, (a) Arithmetic and Algebra, (b) Geometry; excellence in one paper being allowed to compensate for comparative deficiency in the other.

II. *Optional Subjects.*

- A. 1. Latin as above, if not already offered.
 2. Greek as above, if not already offered.
 3. French } Unprepared translation, and continuous prose
 4. German } composition, including both translation
 5. Italian } from English into the language offered,
 6. Spanish } and "free composition".
- B. 1. A portion of English History in outline; e.g. either from the earliest times to 1688, or from 1485 to 1900.
 2. Elementary Politics; the main features of British Government—Local, National, and Imperial.
 3. Elementary Trigonometry, Statics, and Dynamics.
 4. Elementary Physics and Chemistry.
 5. The general principles of Geography, and the Geography of the British Isles and Empire.

Candidates must offer one subject taken from Group A and one from Group B.

It shall be an instruction to the Examiners to take account throughout the Examination of the candidates' power of writing English.

Note.—If the Statute embodying this scheme is passed, Council will propose that Candidates in the First Public Examination (Pass School) shall be allowed to offer (*a*) as an alternative to the Greek subject, French or German; (*b*) as an alternative to the Greek text of the Gospels, some portion of the Epistles in English.

(c) **Financial Arrangements.**

The financial arrangements in connexion with the Entrance Examination shall be as follows:—

1. Every person who has received a Certificate of having passed the Entrance Examination shall, on presenting the same to the Assistant Registrar for registration, pay through him to the University Chest a fee of £1.

2. Every person who presents to the Assistant Registrar for registration a Certificate of having passed some Examina-

tion recognized by the University as equivalent to the Entrance Examination shall pay through him to the University Chest a fee of £1 if the Certificate was granted either by the Delegates for the Inspection and Examination of Schools or by the Delegates of Local Examinations, and a fee of £2 if the Certificate was granted by any other examining body.

3. The Delegates for the Inspection and Examination of Schools and the Delegates of Local Examinations respectively shall pay to the University Chest for each of the Certificates granted by them and registered as above a sum which shall be fixed by Council after conference between representatives of the Curators of the Chest and of the Delegacies, and shall be subject to revision at intervals of two years after a similar conference.

4. Report on Admission of Poor Students.

A Committee was appointed on June 17, 1909, in pursuance of the following Resolutions passed by Council on that day, and published in the *University Gazette* of June 22, 1909:—

1. That it is desirable to facilitate the admission of poor men in larger numbers to the University, and to make provision, whether by Hostels or by other means, for their residence and instruction.

2. That a Committee of Council be appointed to report on the best method of carrying out the above Resolution, and that it be instructed to confer with the Delegacy of Non-Collegiate Students, and with other authorities and persons at its discretion.

3. That the Committee be also instructed to take into consideration Resolution IX of April 28, 1909, viz. that Council is prepared, in consultation with the Delegates of Non-Collegiate Students, to consider measures for the improvement of the position of Non-Collegiate Students, and in particular is of opinion that a more positive title should be substituted, if possible, for the existing designation.

The Committee held twelve meetings. It held a conference with representatives of the Non-Collegiate Delegacy; conferred by correspondence with the Delegates of Lodging Houses, and with the Vice-Master of Emmanuel College, Cambridge; heard evidence from Dr. Pope, Censor, and Mr. Baker, Senior Tutor, of Non-Collegiate Students, from the Vice-Principal of St. Edmund Hall, and from the Principal of St. Stephen's House; received a letter from Professor Dicey; and was informed of a petition from Non-Collegiate Students to the Delegates.

It considered—

- A. the need of further endowments for Poor Students ;
- B. the question of expenses of residence ;
- C. the position and provision for teaching of Non-Collegiate Students ;
- D. the question of a College within the University for Working-men or for Poor Men ;

and reported to Council on March 14, 1910. After considering the Report of the Committee, Council came to the following conclusions:—

A. Endowments for Poor Students, whether members of Colleges or Non-Collegiate.

1. *Poor Students being members of Colleges.* With regard to the desirability of attaching any conditions of poverty to (a) Scholarships, (b) Exhibitions, for members of Colleges, Council refers to the Report on College Scholarships. It is of opinion that the needs of Poor Students who are members of Colleges should be met by the Exhibition Funds recommended in that Report.

2. *Poor Students being Non-Collegiate.* Council thinks it desirable that a Fund should be raised and placed at the disposal of the Delegates for Non-Collegiate Students, for the help of persons in need of assistance at the University who are desirous of becoming, or already are, Non-Collegiate Students. It proposes two methods of application of this Fund—

(1) It recommends that a portion of the Fund be applied by the Delegates to the award of a limited number of small Entrance Exhibitions to Candidates intellectually qualified and desirous of becoming Non-Collegiate Students. Such Exhibitions should be open without any limitation of age to all persons in need of assistance in the University, and should as far as possible be made available for Students in any subject recognized in any of the Honour Schools. The value of an Exhibition should be not less than £20 nor more than £30. Council thinks it undesirable that an Entrance Exhibition should be of large enough value to cover the whole of

a student's expenses, as it considers that a certain portion should be contributed by the student himself or his friends.

(2) It recommends that another portion of the Fund be administered privately by a small Standing Committee of the Delegates in assisting poor Non-Collegiate Students, whether Exhibitioners or not, who are deriving benefit from residence in the University, but have difficulty in meeting the expenses of residence.

For the purpose (1) Council considers that an appeal should be made to external generosity.

For the purpose (2) it is hoped that Colleges will be willing to contribute to the Fund, as some do at present to the Day Training College.*

It should be observed that unless the University decided not to avail itself of the permission given in clause 6 of the Commissioners' Statute of April 9, 1881 (Statute Book, 1910, p. 48), any contribution from a College might only diminish *pro tanto* the payment of not less than £600 directed in clause 2 of that Statute to be paid from the University Chest to the Delegates of Non-Collegiate Students.

B. *Expenses of Residence.*

1. Council understands that the Domestic Bursars are in consultation as to the means by which College expenses may be reduced.

2. *Lodgings.* Council thinks it desirable that holders of small houses in which cheap lodgings can be let should be encouraged to apply for licences from the Delegates of Lodging Houses, and is glad to learn from the Delegates that such applications would be favourably considered. An obstacle, to which the Delegates have called attention, is that they generally find it necessary, before granting a licence, to

* The Statutes of Magdalen College contain a provision that enables the College to grant Exhibitions to persons in need of support at the University, and otherwise deserving, whether members of the College or not; and this power has been occasionally exercised. All Souls College also makes grants to Non-Collegiate Students.

require the expenditure of a capital sum (rarely exceeding £20 in the newer houses) on sanitary and other improvements which they deem essential; and that landlords will not incur the outlay without some security that the lodgings will be in constant use. It is the opinion of Council, and also of the Delegates of Lodging Houses, that the Non-Collegiate Delegacy might be asked whether it could see its way to guarantee to fill a certain number of such cheap sets.

Council also hopes that the Delegates of Lodging Houses will encourage, under some extension of the powers given in *Statt. Tit. III. VI. 7 (5)*, the boarding of undergraduates with private families under special circumstances.

3. *Hostels for Poor Students.* A hostel might be either (a) inside a College, or (b) outside but attached to a College, or (c) provided for the use of Non-Collegiate Students only, or (d) available for undergraduates of any Society.

(a) The experiment of a hostel inside a College has already been tried at Emmanuel College, Cambridge, where one has been established for at least 20 years. The Committee of Council had before them evidence as to its working, which shows that it has been successful, without causing any difficulty of social cleavage. But it does not appear that the economy thus effected has been greater than that which can be produced in other ways. Moreover, to make the experiment with any hope of success involves the erection of a building specially adapted for the purpose, implying a corresponding initial outlay. For these reasons Council does not look to this plan for the solution of the question of poor students resident in College.

(b) A scheme for a hostel attached to but outside a College is contained in the Commissioners' Statute of 1881 "for the partial union of the Queen's College and St. Edmund Hall". In view of the movement in favour of some modification of this Statute, Council has placed itself in communication with Queen's College on the subject.

(c) There seems to be no desire on the part of those who represent the interests of the Non-Collegiate Students to see a hostel established for Non-Collegiate Students alone, and Council is not of opinion that such a hostel, if established, would be much used by those students, unless it were so highly endowed as to reduce a student's expenses below those incurred in the most economical lodgings.

(d) The evidence derivable from the example of St. Stephen's House leads Council to believe that on the conditions (1) that a benefactor can be found to provide the premises, and (2) that an adequate subsidy towards the stipend of a Head is forthcoming, a public independent hostel for Poor Students whether Collegiate or Non-Collegiate can be conducted successfully, and would be better for a certain number of students than lodgings. It is not, however, of opinion that the demand for such accommodation is likely to be very great.

C. The position and teaching of Non-Collegiate Students.

(a) *Title.* The Committee of Council received evidence with regard to the desire for a change of the title of the Non-Collegiate Body. It appears that there is such a desire on the part of some of the present students, but it is uncertain whether this represents the general feeling either of present or of past students. Further, it seems that those who desire it would only be content with some Collegiate title.* After careful consideration of various proposals, Council is not prepared to recommend any alternative to the present title.

The desire for a change of name has been stated to be to some extent a symptom of a desire for more social unity, and it has been suggested that it would be advisable that a place should be provided where the students might have a common dinner. This suggestion should be borne in mind if at any time new buildings are assigned to the Non-Collegiate Delegacy.

* The title suggested in their petition to the Delegates was the New Foundation of St. Catherine's College.

(b) *Teaching.* Council is of opinion that an addition should be made by the University to the funds at the disposal of the Delegates of Non-Collegiate Students in order to make increased provision for tuition, and in particular to enable them to remunerate their Honour Tutors in a more adequate manner.

D. *A College for Working-men or for Poor Men.*

The Committee found no indication of a desire for a distinctively Working-men's College within the University ; and Council does not think that either a Working-men's College, or a College for Poor Men as such, is desirable.

5. Report on Finance.

A Committee was appointed on May 10, 1909, in pursuance of the following Resolution passed by Council on April 28, 1909, and published in the *University Gazette* of May 4, 1909:—
“That Council accepts the principle of a Board of Finance on the general lines indicated in the Chancellor’s Memorandum, and will appoint a Committee to report to Council, if possible with a draft of a suggested scheme.”

The Committee held eleven meetings.

Council, after considering the Report of the Committee, adopted the following Resolutions :

Resolutions of Council.

1. There shall be a Finance Board, which shall consist of nine members of Convocation, of whom three shall be nominated by the Chancellor, three shall be nominated by Council from among its own members, and three shall be elected by Convocation.

2. The members of the Board shall enter on office on the first day of January next following the date of their appointment. They shall hold office for six years, one of the three persons in each class vacating office every second year, appointments being made every second year, and the termination of the first appointments being regulated by Decree.

3. If a member of the Board shall die, or shall resign, another member of Convocation shall be appointed in his place in the same manner in which the said member was appointed. He shall enter on office at once, but shall hold office for the unexpired residue only of the period of office of the person whom he succeeds.

4. No member of the Board nominated by the Chancellor shall serve for more than twelve years in all.

5. No member of the Board elected by Council or by Convocation who has served for a full period of six years

shall be qualified to enter upon another period of office until after the lapse of a year.

6. The functions of the Finance Board shall be advisory and supervisory, and shall relate only to questions of Finance. Any executive action that may be taken upon the advice of the Finance Board shall be taken by Council, which shall retain its existing executive authority.

7. The Finance Board shall meet in Oxford not less than four times in the year, and in each year it shall review the accounts and financial administration of the preceding year, with a view to advising Council as to the financial administration of the ensuing year.

8. The duties of the Finance Board shall be as follows :—

(a) To review annually the published accounts of the University, and of all Institutions, Delegacies, Boards, Committees, &c., of the University, and to report to Council thereon, with a view more particularly to the economical administration of the properties or moneys concerned and the suitable disposal of surplus income.

(b) To review annually the published accounts of the several Colleges and, after consultation with any College affected, to report to Council thereon, with a view more particularly to economical administration, and to the allocation and administration of funds for University purposes.

(c) To consider the forms in which University and College accounts are prepared and published, and to make suggestions for their improvement.

(d) To prepare annually for submission to Council, and for publication by Council, a statement showing the total sums received and expended by the University and the Colleges during the preceding year, with the several sources and objects of such receipts and expenditure.

(e) To confer, where considered desirable, with all University bodies and institutions, and with the governing bodies of the Colleges, for the proper carrying out of the above objects, and to consider any representations that may be made to it by any of these bodies.

(*f*) At the end of each financial year to receive from Council, after information obtained by Council from the Curators of the Chest and the Delegates of the Common University Fund or the General Board of the Faculties, as the case may be, a statement of the principal objects which it is desired to take in hand during the ensuing year; to prepare, on the basis of that statement, an estimate of the probable receipts and expenditure during the said year; and to advise Council at any time as to the best means of providing the funds that may be required, and as to the sources to which application should preferably be made.

(*g*) To consider from time to time the statutory and other contributions made by the Colleges to University purposes, and to advise Council as to any action that may appear desirable.

(*h*) To perform any other duties connected with the financial administration of the University which may hereafter be assigned to it by Statute of the University.

9. The Vice-Chancellor shall have the right to attend all meetings of the Finance Board and its Committees, and shall be summoned thereto, and shall receive copies of all papers submitted to the Board; but shall not be a member of the Board or possess the right to vote at its sittings.

10. The constitution of the Board of Curators of the Chest shall remain as it is at present (Statt. Tit. XIX. § 14. cl. 1: p. 374, ed. 1910) except that the two Curators of the Chest elected by Council shall be elected from among the members of Council, and shall while they remain members of Council be re-eligible at the end of the period for which they were elected, but shall cease to be Curators if they cease to be members of Council. The other elected Curators of the Chest shall not be re-eligible, after serving for a full period of six years, until after the lapse of a year.

11. The Curators of the Chest shall remain responsible, as at present, for all receipts and disbursements of University Funds, and shall continue to perform the functions of an Estates Committee and Office of Works for the University.

12. The Secretary to the Curators of the Chest shall be the Secretary to the Finance Board, and shall be responsible for the papers, reports, and documents of the Board.

13. The present Secretary to the Curators of the Chest shall be appointed Secretary to the Finance Board. In future, the Secretary to the two Boards shall be appointed, subject to the approval of Convocation, by Council, after consultation with the two Boards.

14. The Finance Board shall be at liberty to employ such paid assistance in respect of accountants, clerks or other ministerial aid as it may consider necessary.

6. Report on College Scholarships and Exhibitions.

A Committee was appointed on May 10, 1909, in pursuance of a Resolution passed by Council on April 28, 1909, and published in the *University Gazette* of May 4, 1909: "That a Committee be appointed to consider and to confer with the Colleges as to the manner in which any changes in the existing emoluments, distribution, and award of Scholarships and Exhibitions can be effected, with a special view to the encouragement of subjects or classes which are at present inadequately provided for."

The Committee held fifteen meetings: it received a memorial signed by fifty members of Congregation, and also written communications from Professor Raleigh, Mr. T. C. Snow, Mr. C. Cookson, and some members of Balliol, New, and Magdalen Colleges: it conferred with Mr. C. Cookson, Mr. C. Bailey, and Mr. H. E. Butler: it also submitted various questions to the Colleges and received answers from them all.

After considering the answers of the Colleges and the report of the Committee Council framed the annexed scheme, which was sent to the Colleges with the following covering letter.

MAGDALEN COLLEGE,
OXFORD,

March 3, 1910.

DEAR SIR,

College Scholarships.

The Hebdomadal Council has given its careful consideration to the questions about College Scholarships and Exhibitions raised in the Chancellor's Memorandum, Chapter iv. On April 28, 1909, it passed the following Resolution:—"That a Committee be appointed to consider and to confer with the Colleges as to the manner in which any changes in the existing emoluments, distribution, and award of Scholarships and Exhibitions can be effected, with a special view to the encouragement of subjects or classes which are at present inadequately provided for" (see *University Gazette*, May 4, 1909). In order to carry out this resolution, it has now, after some preliminary communications with the Colleges, framed the enclosed scheme.

The scheme does not propose any violent changes, but aims at establishing a system in which it shall be possible—

(a) to secure that a larger proportion of the money awarded for Scholarships and Exhibitions shall be given to candidates who can prove their need of assistance at the University ;

(b) to use these endowments for the encouragement of a wider choice of studies ;

(c) to avoid the great congestion of examinations for Classical Scholarships at one period of the year.

Council is quite aware that the University has no power to enforce the adoption of any of these suggestions upon the Colleges : it also knows that there are differences of opinion with regard to several of the suggested proposals ; but it has made a serious effort to meet objections that have been urged and to frame a scheme which shall effect a real improvement in the present conditions ; it therefore appeals with some confidence to the Colleges to co-operate in an arrangement such as that now put forward, which, it is believed, would be both equitable for them, and also beneficial to the Schools and to Scholarship candidates in general.

I am therefore requested by Council to ask you to submit the scheme to your College, and to ask you to reply on its behalf to the following questions :—

- (i) Are you willing to accept the scheme, apart from the provisions for rotation ?
- (ii) Are you willing also to accept the principle of rotation ?
- (iii) Are you willing to accept the appended scheme of rotation for Classical Scholarships, with or without modification, so far as it affects your own College ?
- (iv) Are you willing, in the event of the establishment of a Committee of Council as suggested in cl. 6 of the accompanying paper, to supply that Committee with the information which will from time to time be required for the purposes indicated in the clause ?

I have the honour to be,

Yours faithfully,

T. HERBERT WARREN,

Vice-Chancellor.

COLLEGE SCHOLARSHIPS AND EXHIBITIONS.

I. *Scholarships.*

Council does not recommend any reduction in the total number of open Scholarships, nor the abolition of the present restrictions to schools or localities.

It recommends :

1. That for most scholarships the limit of age, as at present, should be nineteen, but that there should not be any diminution of the number of scholarships for which a higher limit is at present allowed; it may indeed be desirable somewhat to increase this number in order to meet the case of students not coming direct from school.

2. That the examination should aim at testing not only knowledge of some special subject or subjects, but also the general ability and education of the candidates, and that for this purpose opportunity should be offered to candidates to show proficiency in one or more subjects other than their main one, and that due weight should be attached to such proficiency.

Council believes that this principle is already kept well in view in many of the existing scholarship examinations, but thinks it desirable that it should be further and more generally secured.

3. That all Colleges which have not yet adopted the plan should be invited to insert in their advertisement a statement that every Scholar will have the option of resigning all or part of his emolument, while retaining the name and status of Scholar; and that any money thus returned to the College should be carried to its Exhibition Fund, or otherwise applied for the benefit of persons in need of assistance at the University.

This principle was embodied in the Commissioners' Statutes for some Colleges, and has already been put into operation by others.

Council thinks that it is not desirable to call persons so resigning their emoluments "Honorary Scholars", but that this name should be reserved for Exhibitioners or Commoners raised to the status of Honorary Scholar for special merit at any time in their career.

A minority of the Colleges are in favour of a plan by which the value of a scholarship should be reduced to £40 or even to £25 per annum, except in cases where the need for further assistance is shown to exist, the sum thus saved being applied to the increase of the value of scholarships in such cases, and to the assistance of poor students by exhibitions and grants. The majority of Council is not in favour of this scheme.

4. That the Scholar shall be elected in the first instance for a period not exceeding two years, the scholarship being renewable year by year, if the conduct and progress of the Scholar are satisfactory.

5. That the practice which already obtains to some extent should be generally adopted, viz., that a Scholar should not necessarily be required to pursue either in the First or Second Public Examination the subject for proficiency in which his scholarship was awarded, provided that the course which he follows is one which, in the opinion of the College, he can pursue with profit.

6. That a Standing Committee of Council be appointed, whose duty it shall be (*a*) to collect from the Colleges and issue annually information as to all the Scholarships and Exhibitions to be offered in the coming academical year; (*b*) to submit to Council, at the end of each academic year, a report, to be sent to Convocation, on the Scholarships and Exhibitions awarded during the year, and to call attention in such report to any need that there may be from time to time for making fuller provision for particular subjects or classes of candidates.

7. That the Scholarship Examinations should be more evenly distributed over the year, so that there should be at least one substantial examination (i.e. an examination by a group of Colleges or by several individual Colleges) in each of the three University Terms or Vacations. This can best be done by forming groups of—at most four—Colleges, but is only practicable if the Colleges accept the principle of rotation; see the Scheme appended. Council is of opinion that the principle of the “close time” should be retained with the concurrence of the Cambridge Colleges.

Council concurs in the clear opinion expressed by the Colleges against entrusting the award of any Scholarships to a Central Board.

II. *Exhibitions.*

It is very desirable that larger funds should be available for the assistance of those who cannot without help reside as members of Colleges. This need may partly be met by the suggestion made in cl. 1 of the recommendations relating to Scholarships, but it can most fully be met by Exhibitions.

Council recommends :

1. That every College should maintain an Exhibition Fund to be used for Exhibitions to be awarded by open competition and for grants to students requiring assistance.

2. That, as far as possible, Exhibitions should be eleemosynary.

3. That for Exhibitions there should be no limit of age or, if there be any, it should be higher than that fixed for ordinary Scholarships.

4. That in case of special merit, Exhibitioners should be raised to the status of Honorary Scholars.

Note.

The encouragement of subjects at present insufficiently or not at all provided for, on which stress was laid in the Chancellor's Memorandum, will be promoted by the suggestions made under heads 1, 2, 5, and 6 of Part I. Further, if any modification is made in the subjects required for Responsions or any Examination which may take its place, this may produce a larger number of Candidates for Scholarships and Exhibitions awarded for subjects other than Classics and so affect the distribution of Scholarships.

SUGGESTED SCHEME OF ROTATION FOR CLASSICAL SCHOLARSHIPS.

The following scheme starts from the arrangements with regard to grouping made by the Colleges themselves in recent years, as illustrated by those for the year 1908-9 which are printed below.

It suggests the addition to the groups of two of the Colleges which now examine separately (Magdalen and Merton), but assumes that for various reasons the other Colleges which at present examine alone, viz. Balliol, Lincoln, Jesus, Pembroke, Worcester, will continue to do so.

It also aims at distributing the examinations more evenly over the Academical year.

Classical Scholarships alone have been included in the scheme for two reasons: (1) that the Scholarships in other subjects are at present more evenly distributed; (2) that, if the suggestion made in § 2 (p. 65) be adopted, by which candidates are to be encouraged to offer more than one subject, it would be convenient for the examination in other subjects to be held at the same time as the classical examination.

The scheme is arranged on the supposition that there will be four main groups, four periods of examination, and a cycle complete in four years, the groups being—

- (i) Exeter, Oriel, Brasenose, Christ Church.
 - (ii) Queen's, St. John's, Hertford, Keble.
 - (iii) University, New College, Corpus Christi, *with* (say) Magdalen, which recently belonged to this group.
 - (iv) Trinity and Wadham, *with* (say) Merton.
- and the periods of examination being—

- (1) The first week in December*.
- (2) The second week in December*.
- (3) Jan. 1—Easter. The time to be fixed by arrangement.
- (4) Easter—July. The time to be fixed by arrangement.

Five Colleges which at present examine separately, viz. Balliol, Lincoln, Jesus, Pembroke, and Worcester, are still placed separately; but if any or all of them wish to combine, it would be easy for a group so formed to take the place of any one of the separate examinations, and Council would welcome such a combination, and embody it in its scheme.

In the Michaelmas Term the time is so limited that the

* It would be possible, if preferred, to substitute one week in December and one week in January for the two weeks in December.

examinations placed in each period within it will almost always clash.

In the other Terms this will never be necessary. Each examination must be kept within the period, but different weeks may be chosen for each; e.g. in 1910-11 in Period (3) Jesus College might be in the same week as the University group, or in a different week; and in Period (4) the Trinity group, Pembroke, and Worcester, might be in three different weeks, or in two, or in one. So again Balliol might examine in a week different from the Exeter group in 1912-13 and 1913-14 and whenever its examination falls in the Third or Fourth Periods. The cycle will then work out as follows:—

1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.
Period (1): December, 1st week. Exeter, Oriel, Brasenose, } Christ Church. } Balliol }	Trinity, &c. . } Pembroke . } Worcester . }	University, &c. } Jesus . . . }	Queen's, &c. } Lincoln. }
Period (2): December, 2nd week. Queen's, St. John's, Hertford, } Keble. } Lincoln }	Exeter, &c. . } Balliol . . }	Trinity, &c. . } Pembroke . } Worcester . }	University, &c. } Jesus. }
Period (3): Jan. 1 to Easter. University, New College, } Corpus, Magdalen. } Jesus }	Queen's, &c. . } Lincoln . . }	Exeter, &c. . } Balliol . . }	Trinity, &c. } Pembroke. } Worcester. }
Period (4): Easter to July. Trinity, Wadham, Merton . } Pembroke } Worcester }	University, &c. } Jesus . . . }	Queen's, &c. . } Lincoln . . }	Exeter, &c. } Balliol. }

PRESENT GROUPING OF COLLEGES AND DATES OF EXAMINATIONS.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR 1908-1909.

<i>Michaelmas Term.</i>	<i>Scholarships and Exhibitions awarded.</i>	
Dec. 1	(a) Balliol . . . 8 (4+4)	} = 52
	(β) Exeter . . . 6 (4+2)	
	Oriel . . . 5 (4+1)	
	Brasenose . . . 5	
	Christ Church . . . 5 (3+2)	
	(γ) Queen's . . . 7 (4+3)	} = 89
	St. John's . . . 6 (3+3)	
	Hertford . . . 7 (3+4)	
	Keble . . . 3 (2+1)	
Dec. 8	(a) University . . . 4 (3+1)	} = 28
	New College . . . 4 (2+2)	
	Corpus Christi . . . 6	
	(β) Trinity . . . 5 (4+1)	} = 9
	Wadham . . . 9 (5+4)	
Dec. 14	(a) Lincoln . . . 4 (2+2)	} = 9
	(β) Jesus . . . 5 (1+4)	
<i>Hilary Term.</i>		
Feb. 10	Exeter . . . 1	} = 4
	Jesus . . . 1	
	Pembroke . . . 2	
March 9	(a) Merton . . . 3 (2+1)	} = 7
	(β) Brasenose . . . 4 (2+2)	
March 16	Magdalen . . . 7 (5+2)	}= 7
<i>Summer Term.</i>		
May 11	Pembroke . . . 4	} = 13
June 25	Worcester . . . 9 (2+7)	

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The details for 1909-10 are not yet complete: the main difference was that a third week in the Michaelmas Term was impossible; and as a result Lincoln examined in the first week, so that four Examinations clashed, and Jesus was transferred to the Lent Term.

The groups of Colleges and the clashing of Examinations remained the same in other respects.

After considering the answers to this communication to the Colleges, Council adopted the recommendations contained in the following letter, which was sent to the Colleges on June 30, 1910:—

MAGDALEN COLLEGE,
OXFORD,
June 30, 1910.

DEAR SIR,

The Hebdomadal Council has now received answers from all the Colleges with regard to the scheme for College Scholarships submitted to them on March 3, 1910.

In reply to Question II, "Are you willing also to accept the principle of rotation?", *two* Colleges definitely refuse to accept this principle; *nine* Colleges accept it only on the condition that it is universally accepted in Oxford, and *four* Colleges make the co-operation of Cambridge also essential.

In the light of these replies, Council has come reluctantly to the conclusion that it is impracticable to proceed with any scheme for rotation, and therefore that scheme and all the proposals with regard to the periods of examination and the combination of Colleges are for the present withdrawn.

With regard to all the other proposals there is substantial agreement, and there is unanimous agreement about the majority of them. The Council, therefore, while recognizing that it has no power to enforce anything upon the Colleges, circulates the following recommendations with the hope that each College will, as far as possible, take them into consideration in its future action.

Scholarships.

1. That for most scholarships the limit of age, as at present, should be *nineteen*, but that there should not be any diminution of the number of scholarships for which a higher limit is at present allowed; it may indeed be desirable somewhat to increase this number in order to meet the case of students not coming direct from school.

2. That the examination should aim at testing not only knowledge of some special subject or subjects, but also the

general ability and education of the candidates, and that for this purpose opportunity should be offered to candidates to show proficiency in one or more subjects other than their main one, and that due weight should be attached to such proficiency.

3. That all Colleges which have not yet adopted the plan should be invited to insert in their advertisement a statement that every Scholar will have the option of resigning all or part of his emolument, while retaining the name and status of Scholar; and that any money thus returned to the College should be carried to its Exhibition Fund, or otherwise applied for the benefit of persons in need of assistance at the University.

Council thinks that it is not desirable to call persons so resigning their emoluments "Honorary Scholars", but that this name should be reserved for Exhibitioners or Commoners raised to the status of Honorary Scholar for special merit at any time in their career.

4. That the Scholar shall be elected in the first instance for a period not exceeding two years, the scholarship being renewable year by year, if the conduct and progress of the Scholar are satisfactory.

5. That a Scholar should not necessarily be required to pursue either in the First or Second Public Examination the subject for proficiency in which his scholarship was awarded, provided that the course which he follows is one which, in the opinion of the College, he can pursue with profit.

Exhibitions.

1. That every College should maintain an Exhibition Fund to be used for Exhibitions to be awarded by open competition and for grants to students requiring assistance.

2. That, as far as possible, Exhibitions should be eleemosynary.*

* Four Colleges express a wish to retain a few open non-eleemosynary Exhibitions. The limitation "as far as possible" leaves this course open to them, though it may be suggested that it would be desirable to substitute the title "Minor Scholarships" for Exhibitions in such cases.

3. That for Exhibitions there should be no limit of age ; or, if there be any, it should be higher than that fixed for ordinary Scholarships.

4. That in case of special merit, Exhibitioners should be raised to the status of Honorary Scholars.

Standing Committee for publishing information.

The Council has also decided to appoint a Standing Committee for the purposes defined in the circular already sent to the Colleges, viz. (a) to collect from the Colleges and issue annually information as to all the Scholarships and Exhibitions to be offered in the coming academical year ; (b) to submit to Council, at the end of each academic year, a report, to be sent to Convocation, on the Scholarships and Exhibitions awarded during the year, and to call attention in such report to any need that there may be from time to time for making fuller provision for particular subjects or classes of candidates.

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) T. HERBERT WARREN,
Vice-Chancellor.

7. Report on College Fellowships.

A Committee was appointed on May 10, 1909, in pursuance of a Resolution passed by Council on April 28, 1909, and published in the *University Gazette* of May 4, 1909: "That a Committee be appointed to consider and confer with the Colleges as to the emoluments and tenure of Senior Scholarships and of Fellowships, and their allocation with a view to a more systematic encouragement and reward of different branches of learning."

The Committee held twelve meetings. After receiving and considering replies from the various Colleges to a series of questions as to the existing conditions with regard to Senior Scholarships and Fellowships, and also a joint letter from Mr. P. S. Allen, Dr. Cowley, and Dr. Hunt, and separate communications from Mr. T. C. Snow, Mr. C. H. Turner, and Mr. C. C. J. Webb, the Committee presented an Interim Report. In this it was pointed out that with regard to the greater part of the matters which were dealt with in the Report, any definite action must proceed in the first place from the Colleges, and the recommendation was made that authority should be given to circulate the Interim Report among the various Colleges with the view of ascertaining their opinion upon the general principles involved. Council having accepted this recommendation, the Committee forwarded, on October 29, copies of the Interim Report to the Colleges together with a paper containing a summary of the principal suggestions made by the Committee and a series of questions on which it desired to have the opinion of the various Colleges.

After receiving the answers of the Colleges (which were also printed for the information of Council), the Committee presented first a further Interim Report and later a Final Report, to which it appended, as a basis for discussion, certain Resolutions embodying the results at which it had arrived. In the further Interim Report the Committee directed the attention of Council to the general character of the answers

upon various points. The principles suggested in the first Report had been, on the whole, favourably received by the Colleges. Several Colleges stated that they had already taken action before the appointment of the Committee in one or more of the directions indicated, while others declared themselves willing to take such action in the future with such modifications as might best suit their own circumstances. Many Colleges, however, while generally approving, added that their finances did not at present permit of changes involving further charges on their revenues.

Council now presents

- I. The Final Report of the Committee.
- II. The Resolutions framed on the Report of the Committee, as adopted by Council.

I. REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE.

1. College Fellowships seem to have been originally intended for the maintenance of resident teachers and students. Gradually they lost their residential character, and ceased to carry with them duties of study or teaching. They became valuable sinecures, tenable, under certain conditions, for life and independent of College or University offices, though in practice often held with them.

2. The last University Commission modified much, but also retained much, of this system. It established four classes of Fellowships:—

- (a) *Official* or *Tutorial*, held *ex officio* by members of the teaching and administrative staffs of the Colleges.
- (b) *Professorial*, held *ex officio* by Professors of the University.
- (c) "*Research*," of the value of £200 per annum, with dinner allowance, and with the right (if the holders resided in College) to College rooms, tenable for periods of seven years (but generally renewable) on condition of undertaking some prescribed work of research, study, or service to the College or the University.

- (d) "*Prize*," awarded after examination, of the same value as the last class, tenable also for seven years, free from any condition of work, and practically as open to the sons of the rich as to those of the poor.

3. The first three classes were limited in number, and the remaining Fellowships, forming the largest part of the whole number, were left as "*Prize*" Fellowships. The Commissioners' Statutes would have allowed of perhaps 170 such Fellowships, costing something like £35,000 per annum.

This large total of "*Prize*" Fellowships has never been reached or approached. The estimate of College revenues on which the Commissioners proceeded has not been realized, and other and weightier needs have had precedence. Some Colleges have even modified their statutes so as to exclude "*Prize*" Fellowships altogether, and few "*Prize*" Fellows have recently been elected. The average number of elections for the last ten years has been about five annually.

The Committee was appointed to consider the present situation, and to confer with the Colleges upon it. It has regarded Official and Professorial Fellowships as outside its reference, and has dealt only with the other two classes.

4. The Committee offers no opinion on the abstract question whether it is right to use College endowments for furthering, by gifts of from £1,400 to £1,600, the careers of young men who have all received an elaborate education, who have necessarily the ability required for success, and who may be the sons of wealthy parents.

It is enough to say that the Committee finds in the replies made by the Colleges to its questions something like a general agreement to the effect that "*Prize*" Fellowships should no longer continue to be given on the present footing.

5. This being so, the Committee suggests certain alterations which are intended to meet the cases of young graduates whose circumstances and ability warrant Colleges in supplying them with special help either (1) to pursue some course of higher study, or (2) to undertake a more thorough and systematic preparation for professional life than is given by ordinary professional training.

Such help would take two forms :—

6. A. *Senior Scholarships.*

The Senior Scholarships which (under this or like titles) already exist in several Colleges might be increased in number by the creation of similar endowments in other Colleges. They should be tenable for not more than four years, should be limited to those in need of help, and (apart from special Trusts) should be open to the whole University and not restricted to members of any one College. Opinions differ as to the proper value of such Scholarships. The Committee suggests £100–£150 per annum : others put the minimum at £80, but that seems little for persons really in need of help.

The Committee adds an extract from the Magdalen College Statutes as an example of the regulations governing one such group of Senior Scholarships which have worked admirably for some years. The Committee would, however (and it gathers that others also would), prefer to see a less limited range of professions indicated and a recognition that the Scholarship was meant to facilitate something more than ordinary professional training.

“The President and Fellows shall elect to the said Demyships such persons, being members of the University of Oxford, as shall have passed all the examinations required for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, and shall satisfy the electors that they intend to enter upon some course of study with a view of taking Holy Orders, or following the professions of Law, Medicine, or Civil Engineering, or to engage in some definite scientific or literary study or occupation, and that they may have difficulty in so doing without assistance. Persons shall be elected to the said Demyships either with or without examination, but, in the latter case, only if they shall have been placed in the First Class in one at least of the Public Examinations of the University of Oxford. Every person holding one of the said Senior Demyships shall retain the same for a period not exceeding four years, and shall receive emoluments

amounting to £100 per annum in respect thereof but shall not be entitled to rooms within the College.

“Every person holding one of the said Senior Demyships shall furnish annually in writing to the President satisfactory evidence that he is engaged in the pursuit of his study or occupation as approved by the College, and shall vacate the same upon ceasing to follow one of the above-mentioned studies or occupations, or upon failing to produce such evidence as aforesaid, or upon grave misconduct, or upon coming into possession of a permanent income exceeding £200 per annum.”

The Committee also wishes to note a suggestion of one College that Senior Scholarships should be offered on special occasions for special subjects, e.g. Astronomy or Modern Languages. This coincides very closely with a suggestion made by the Committee in its first Interim Report.

7. B. *Fellowships for Junior Graduates.*

The Senior Scholarships would provide sufficiently for the greater part of the needs formerly intended to be met by “Prize” Fellowships. For the men of special promise, however, it may be well to maintain a small number of Fellowships resembling the old “Prize” Fellowships, but with certain alterations. The number of these might be (as several Colleges desire) the average of recent “Prize” Fellowships, about five elections a year, that is thirty-five Fellowships in all, involving an average outlay of £7,000–£8,000 per annum. Like “Prize” Fellowships they should be worth £200 per annum (with rooms and dinner-allowance)—tenable for seven years and not renewable; and they should be subject to two main restrictions:—

(a) The property qualification for the receipt of emoluments from these Fellowships should be strictly limited. The present limit of property for “Prize” Fellowships is too high, and as it refers only to property legally owned it seldom affects the sons of rich men whose parents are alive. It would, on the other hand, be a mistake to exclude all but the poor

from the competition for these Fellowships. But it seems desirable strictly to limit the emoluments to those in need of them. Any sum thus saved to a College should be applied to the promotion of higher study or in aid of persons in need of help at the University.

(b) These Fellowships should not be sinecures. The holders should be required to undertake, to the satisfaction of the College, either (1) some course of higher study, or (2) a more thorough and systematic preparation for professional life than is given by ordinary professional training. The Committee gathers that most Colleges (including that which is especially affected, All Souls College) would be willing to accept this principle.

A smaller change, probably desirable, would be that Colleges should take powers to elect for a shorter period than seven years.

8. The measures proposed in Sections 6 and 7 would require, in most cases, a change in College Statutes, while any increase in the number or emoluments of Senior Scholarships would require some increase or redistribution of funds. It appears from the replies of the Colleges that many of them might not be unwilling to alter their statutes in the directions indicated, but that very few, if any, are likely to have means for establishing any number of Senior Scholarships in the near future. The Committee ventures therefore to make the following suggestions, which Council might, if it approved, bring before the Colleges:—

(i.) That Colleges should so add to their Statutes as to permit—though not to compel—them (so far as they do not do so already) to establish Senior Scholarships of the type indicated above (section 6), whenever their finances allow.

(ii.) That Colleges should so amend their Statutes relating to “Prize” Fellowships as to bring them into harmony with the principles stated above (section 7). In this respect it is suggested that the number of such Fellowships, while reduced below the Commissioners’ requirements, need not be laid down minutely, but that Colleges should retain freedom to offer

a Fellowship from time to time according to their means and wishes.

(iii.) That some co-operation between Colleges would be desirable, so as to regulate both the annual supply and the representation of various subjects for which Fellowships may be offered. The suggestion made by the Committee in paragraph 9 of its first Interim Report may also be useful for this purpose, and is therefore repeated here :

“With regard to such inequalities as appear to exist in the distribution of Fellowships and Senior Scholarships among different subjects and studies, the Committee is of opinion that the most effective method of dealing with the matter will be by the action of the Hebdomadal Council, or of a General Board of the Faculties, should such a body be constituted. For this purpose it would recommend that at the beginning of each year there should be set out for the information of the Colleges a statement showing—

- (a) what are the needs of the studies entrusted to the supervision of the various Boards of Faculties ;
- (b) what provision has been made for those studies during the preceding two years by means of Fellowships or Senior Scholarships ;

and containing any representation by a Faculty Board which the Council (or the General Board) may think it right to include.”

9. *Fellowships for Junior Graduates, with a view to teaching.*

In order to meet a different kind of case the Committee recommends that Colleges should take power to elect to Fellowships for a term of seven years, either with or without examination, and on account of proficiency in some branch of learning, but subject to no restrictions as to property, persons who shall undertake during the tenure of their Fellowships either to take part in the work of teaching in a College or the University or under the direction of the College or the

University elsewhere, or to be qualifying themselves for such teaching.

10. *Fellowships for Research.*

The Fellowships which fall under the third class recognized by the Commission (see Section 2) seem to have been meant to serve three main purposes :—

(1) The provision of stipends for holders of University posts.

(2) The provision for special needs of the Colleges.

(3) The promotion of Research.

Probably it would be best to distinguish more sharply than in the Commissioners' Statutes the Fellowships given expressly for Research from those given to holders of University or College posts connected with learning. To the former the Committee would not favour the assignment of a large number of Fellowships. As a rule, teaching and research should not be sundered, and the cause of research may be served just as well (or better) by giving increased facilities for original work to Tutorial Fellows competent to undertake it—e.g. by lessening the amount of tuition demanded of them.

11. But the maintenance of a small number of Research Fellowships appears to be desirable. The conditions should perhaps be of the following kind :—

(1) Such Fellowships should be limited to mature workers. It is useless to ask young men of 23 or 24 to undertake any large work of research: their needs may be better met by endowments for higher study, such as the Senior Scholarships and Fellowships of the preceding sections.

(2) These Fellowships should aim at providing the University with scholars competent in subjects which are not commonly studied in Oxford, and which, if they lie within the University curriculum, are not regularly pursued by the ordinary teachers.

(3) The endowments and tenure of these Fellowships should

be such as to attract and keep men who are more or less of Professorial calibre, and have given proof of their ability. Where they are held without other emolument, the Committee suggested, in its first Interim Report, that they should be worth as much as £400-£600 per annum. The replies of the Colleges show that others would prefer lower figures. But the ordinary stipend of a Fellowship (£200 and allowances) seems inadequate for a scholar of distinction who holds no other post, and the Committee thinks that a Fellow elected for Research should receive at least £300 and allowances. Similarly the tenure, while preferably for a limited period such as five or seven years, should admit of re-election if the electors are satisfied that the Fellow is really engaged in the research undertaken. Power might, of course, be reserved to the Colleges to elect to Research Fellowships without emolument men who have proved their ability for research, but who do not need pecuniary aid.

(4) Fellows elected for research should be subject to a strict and effective obligation to do actual research-work to be defined at election, and the failure to perform such work should involve the forfeiture of the Fellowship.

(5) The Committee in its first Interim Report suggested that Research Fellowships should involve, or that the electors should have power to impose, an obligation to give periodically short courses of lectures or instruction. In many cases the instruction which such men could give would be valuable, though the audiences would necessarily be small.

(6) The Colleges should have powers to vary from time to time the objects to which their Research Fellowships are devoted, so as to secure elasticity in their use. They should further, before electing to such Fellowships, communicate either with the Hebdomadal Council or with the General Board of the Faculties (if established) so as to secure system amid the elasticity. The answers of the Colleges suggest that many Colleges might be willing to do this. The following provision with regard to such a class of Fellow-

ships has been recently introduced into the Statutes of All Souls College:—

“Before proceeding to an election, the Warden and Fellows shall communicate their intention to the Hebdomadal Council, and shall consider any representation which the Council may make upon the subject.”

12. The Committee thinks that Colleges which do not offer Fellowships especially for Research might be encouraged to maintain Fellowships tenable with University or College posts which involve or are combined with research. These, under the scheme of the Commissioners, would be classed with Research Fellowships; but they belong properly to the class (*b*) of Professorial and similar Fellowships enumerated in Section 2 of this Report. They approach, however, in character closely to Research Fellowships, and might well be regarded as alternative to them. In electing to such Fellowships also it would be desirable that the College electing should first communicate with the Hebdomadal Council or the General Board of Faculties (if established).

The Committee suggests no common form of Statute for giving effect to the changes proposed above. But it points out that the alterations in College Statutes relating to Fellowships would be facilitated if framed on common lines.

II. RESOLUTIONS OF COUNCIL.

At meetings of the Council held on March 17 and April 21, 1910, the Resolutions proposed to Council by the Committee were considered and after amendment adopted in the following form:—

I. *Senior Scholarships.*

1. That it is desirable to increase the number of Senior Scholarships. Such Scholarships should provide for young Graduates of special ability who need help either (1) to pursue some course of higher study or (2) to undertake a more thorough and systematic preparation for professional life than is given by ordinary professional training.

2. That these Scholarships should be tenable for a period not exceeding four years, and that the conditions of tenure for such Scholarships should be generally similar to those prescribed by the Commissioners' Statute for Senior Demyships in Magdalen College, but that the professions to be followed should not be confined to those there mentioned.

3. That the annual value of such Scholarships should be not less than £100, or greater, in ordinary cases, than £150.

4. Except where special circumstances require a restriction, such Scholarships should not be confined to members of any one College.

5. That a College should have the power of offering from time to time a Senior Scholarship for a special subject.

6. That Colleges which have no such Senior Scholarships at present should be invited to consider the desirability of obtaining powers to establish one or more Senior Scholarships of the type indicated above whenever their finances allow.

II. *Fellowships for Junior Graduates, awarded after Examination (Prize Fellowships).*

1. That it is desirable that the conditions under which Prize Fellowships are at present offered in the University should be altered in the following ways:—

(a) by relieving Colleges from the statutory obligation, where it exists, to offer any fixed number of such Fellowships ;

(b) by enabling Colleges to require persons elected to such Fellowships to undertake and pursue to the satisfaction of the College some course either of higher study or of more thorough and systematic preparation for professional life than is given by ordinary professional training ;

(c) by providing that the possession of property or income should not be a disqualification for election to a Prize Fellowship, but if of a certain amount should disqualify a person so elected from receiving the full emoluments of his Fellowship, any sum so saved being applied by the College for the promotion of higher study or in aid of persons in need of assistance at the University.

2. That it is not desirable at present to reduce the supply of Prize Fellowships below the average of recent years, viz. about five a year.

3. That Colleges should be invited to consider the desirability of amending their Statutes relating to "Prize" Fellowships on the lines indicated above.

III. *Fellowships for Junior Graduates, with a view to teaching.*

That Colleges should be invited to consider the desirability of taking power to elect to Fellowships for a term of seven years, either with or without examination, and on account of proficiency in some branch of learning, but subject to no restrictions as to property or income, persons who shall undertake during the tenure of their Fellowships either to take part in the work of teaching in a College or the University or under the direction of the College or the University elsewhere, or to be qualifying themselves for such teaching.

Note.—It is contemplated that at or before the end of seven years a Fellow elected under these conditions would be eligible, if engaged in University work, to a Fellowship as the holder of some University post, or if engaged in College work, to an Official Fellowship in the College where he was so engaged.

IV. *Fellowships tenable by holders of University posts.*

That it is desirable that this class of Fellowships should be retained and if possible increased, but that it should in College Statutes be treated separately from Fellowships for Research.

V. *Fellowships for Research.*

1. That it is desirable that the number of Fellowships available for the encouragement of research should be maintained.

2. That the holders of such Fellowships should be mature students who have already given proof of special ability for research.

3. That such Fellowships should be subject to a strict and effective obligation on the part of the holders to do research work, to be defined on conditions to be specified at the time of election.

4. That such Fellowships should be tenable in the first instance for a period not exceeding seven years, and should be renewable from time to time provided that the College is satisfied that the work undertaken is being duly carried on.

5. That the annual value of such Fellowships, if held without other emolument, should as a rule be not less than £300.

6. That it is desirable that Colleges proposing to elect to such Fellowships should communicate with Council, or with the General Board of the Faculties, if such a body is constituted, in order to give the Council or Board the opportunity of making any representation.

Note.—Council thinks that opportunities for research might in many cases be provided if Colleges had powers and were willing on suitable occasions to reduce the work without reducing the income of Tutors qualified to research.

VI. *Action of Council.*

1. That until a General Board of the Faculties is constituted, the work of collecting and publishing information referred to in paragraph 9 of the Interim Report of July, 1909,* should be undertaken by Council, and that a Standing Committee be appointed for this purpose.

2. That the foregoing Resolutions, together with the two Interim Reports of the Committee, and its Final Report, be communicated to the Colleges with such a statement as may serve to explain the purpose of Council in forwarding them.

Copies of these Resolutions were forwarded to each of the Colleges on May 25, 1910, together with copies of the Reports of the Committee on which the Resolutions were based. In

* Cf. paragraph 8 (iii) of the Final Report (p. 81).

a covering letter it was explained that the object of Council in making this communication was to give the several Colleges the opportunity of considering the Resolutions in the light of the Interim and Final Reports, and of seeing whether they would desire to procure, with the consent of the University if necessary, such alterations of their Statutes as would bring the provision and award of Fellowships and Senior Scholarships generally into line with the proposals and suggestions made in these Resolutions.

8. Report on Curriculum for a Business Career.

A Committee was appointed on May 31, 1909, in pursuance of a Resolution passed by Council on the same date, to consider the suggestions contained in the Chancellor's Memorandum (pp. 118-19) with regard to a possible Curriculum preparatory to a Business Career.

The Committee met, and on January 15, 1910, submitted the following Report:—

In considering the question which has been referred to it the attention of the Committee has been directed mainly to the following questions, viz.:—

1. How far is it desirable for the University to attempt the "creation of special facilities for the education of business men"? (See Chancellor's Memorandum, pp. 118, 119.)

2. What demand for such provision is there in the country?

3. To what extent and on what lines is provision made elsewhere?

4. What curriculum should be contemplated?

5. What Body should be charged with the management of any scheme which the University may sanction?

6. What addition (if any) to the present provision of lectures, &c., would be necessary?

1. A sense of the desirability of supplying instruction, which, while liberal in character, should be of special value for those intending to devote their lives to commerce, was one of the reasons which moved those who induced the University to establish what is now the Diploma in Economics and Political Science. The promoters of the scheme for

a Diploma hoped *inter alia* to meet the needs of "those intending to follow a business career, who may wish before they address themselves to the actual technical details of business life, to be familiarized with analysis of the principles which lie beneath the surface of business affairs, and with knowledge of the outstanding facts of the recent commercial and industrial history of their country".

A change of attitude is noticeable among leaders in the commercial world. They entertain serious doubts on the correctness of the traditional practice of putting their sons into their business at the age of sixteen or seventeen. They find that a liberal education, in which account is taken of the demands of their future career, is invaluable as developing character and as guiding and strengthening the powers of judgement.

It is confidently believed that these opinions will spread, and that the demand for higher education among the superior grades of business men will grow. (The experience of other European countries and of America seems to warrant this belief.)

The Committee thinks that it would raise the University in the estimation of public men if a suitable curriculum could be arranged, and that the University itself would benefit if it could be shown that those destined for commerce could profitably spend two or three years of their lives at Oxford.

The fact that Cambridge has established an "Economics Tripos" (the course of study for which is to a large extent a course in "Commerce") and that the newer Universities at Birmingham, Liverpool, and Manchester have set up Faculties of Commerce on broad educational lines may be urged as an argument that it is desirable that Oxford should, in the absence of serious practical difficulties, develop still further the scheme of study which was authorized a few years ago.

Attention may be called to the recent action of the Law Society, which has added to the subjects of its Intermediate Examination that of "Accounts and Bookkeeping". The holder of a B.C.L. Degree and any one who has obtained honours in the Final Honour School of Jurisprudence are

exempted from this Intermediate Examination in all subjects *except "Accounts and Bookkeeping"*.

2. The extent of the demand for such provision as is suggested by the Chancellor it is scarcely possible to gauge. There appears to be evidence that the pressure of international rivalry in commercial affairs has aroused many to a sense of the deficiency of the training at present available for those who are destined for superior posts in the world of commerce.

The experience of the Committee for Appointments (as well as of the corresponding Body at Cambridge), together with matters within the personal knowledge of members of the Committee of Council, warrant the assertion that Railways, Banks, and large Business Firms are continually seeking men who have had a good liberal education and are willing to undergo the necessary technical training.

It is believed that, if a proper course of study were organized at Oxford, a fair number of persons would attend from the outset, and the supply of such instruction would greatly increase the demand for it.

3. With regard to the nature and extent of the provision available elsewhere, the Committee submits the following extract from a memorandum prepared by Mr. L. L. Price:—

The Economics Tripos at Cambridge was started simultaneously with the Oxford Diploma, and it will therefore be instructive to observe the avowed intention and the actual practice of the Cambridge curriculum. The Cambridge scheme is somewhat more comprehensive, as it is intended to fill a longer period of preparatory study and is an avenue to a degree. But the enlargement recently effected in the Oxford Diploma by including the associated branches of Political Science (as shown in the new regulations recently issued by the Committee) has already removed one conspicuous difference between the two, and at present the Cambridge Schedule of Subjects may be said to be distinguished from the Oxford Regulations by the opportunity given or necessity enforced in the Examination for the display of a knowledge of French and German books, and by the inclusion of International Law and the Principles of Law as applied to Economic Questions. Bearing this in mind

then, it is surely significant that Professor Marshall, in his account of the purpose of the new Tripos, should have given marked prominence to the requirements of students preparing for business, and that various public men, practically acquainted with the actual conditions of a business life, should have made known their cordial welcome of the new departure. "The Syndicate", remarks Professor Marshall, "have had in view two classes of students, firstly those who are proposing to devote their lives to the professional study of Economics, and secondly those who are looking forward to a career in the higher branches of business or in public life. . . . They have had before them a number of letters from leading men of affairs, and also a resolution passed unanimously by the London Chamber of Commerce, expressing warm approval of the project of establishing a curriculum in Economics and Political Science at Cambridge." And then he proceeds to add, in language which may be taken as indicative of what can suitably be done in this direction in an academic centre of the older type, after remarking that business men, "while anxious to secure for their sons the advantages of residence at one of the older Universities, yet often hesitate because there is not among the existing Honours Examinations one which already during their student days will concentrate their main intellectual activity upon the field of their future labours," "what is desired is not technical instruction, but an education of a high type, which shall have the additional advantage of preparing the student to take, without unreasonable delay, a responsible place in business or in public life." This opinion is supported by letters from such representative men as Sir George Gibb, the late Sir Clinton Dawkins, Mr. Charles Booth, and Sir Thomas Elliott; and these writers lay stress on the utility of such a curriculum, not as supplying an undesirable technical preparation for business, but as offering special opportunities compatible with that general education of mind and character which has been furnished by the older Universities. The class of students contemplated is defined more particularly by Professor Marshall as "those destined to fill the higher and more responsible positions in industrial and commercial life".

If we now turn to the Faculties of Commerce established in Universities located in the centres of industry and trade we shall be prepared to find some differences from what may be desirable, or is even possible, in older academic centres; but the broad

similarities of general intention and practice are remarkable. Thus, at the University of Manchester the "aim of the Faculty of Commerce and Administration" is said in the prospectus of the Faculty to be "to afford a systematic training in higher commercial subjects, in the study of government and administration, and in the work of economic and social investigation". "A student working for a degree in the Faculty of Commerce will", we are told, "receive on the one hand a broad training which is calculated to fit him for public and commercial life, and, on the other hand, instruction in special subjects which will as a rule be selected because of their close connexion with the employment to which he is looking forward." "The object of the training provided is not merely to give useful information, but to develop and discipline the mind, both generally and with special reference to the problems which must be faced in business and public life. It is no substitute for experience, but it should broaden the outlook, train the faculties to analyse new commercial and economic situations, and impart organized knowledge. Alike to the man of business and to those who are engaged in administration, systematic economic study is to-day of the highest importance." Similarly, in the Regulations of the University of Birmingham for the Faculty of Commerce, it is stated that in planning the courses of instruction "two objects have been kept in view—(1) the combination of liberal culture with utility, and (2) a due regard for the different requirements of different branches of commercial life". And we are told that it "should be understood that the best general preparation at school for the work of the Faculty of Commerce is a good all-round education". Facilities are, however, afforded at Birmingham for giving attention to the "scientific and technical subjects" which touch particular businesses, in conjunction with the simultaneous pursuit of the commercial course, and it is not surprising to find that in these newer Universities the technical aspects of a preparatory training for business should receive greater prominence. Yet the curriculum at Birmingham includes much which may be found in the Regulations for the Diploma in Economics at Oxford. Accounting, a Modern Foreign Language, and a Science applicable to Manufacture, constitute the most important differences, although a special category has been assigned expressly to the subject of Commerce (which is intended to be of a concrete but general character). At Manchester a Modern Language, Accounting, and Commercial

Law are comprehended in the scheme of study and teaching, together with the Organization of Industry and Commerce, which is defined more particularly as a description and analysis of modern industrial and commercial conditions. At Liverpool the commercial instruction offered comprises Economics, the Theory and Practice of Commerce, Banking, Insurance, and Commercial Law.

4. The Committee has not thought it desirable at this stage to prepare a detailed statement of the curriculum which should be contemplated. If Council is disposed to view with favour the recommendation of the Chancellor, the Committee wishes, after further consultation with Mr. Price and, if necessary, with others, to have an opportunity of laying a scheme before Council.

The following remarks may perhaps serve as a sufficient indication of the lines which the Committee is inclined to follow.

It is thought that some not very extensive changes would adapt the arrangements for the existing Diploma in Economics and Political Science to meet sufficiently the requirements of the situation. The concrete study of Commerce can hardly be undertaken at Oxford, but some knowledge of a modern foreign language and of Accountancy should be required.

5. The present Committee for Economics and Political Science appears to be the appropriate Body to be charged with the duty of carrying out any scheme which the University may sanction. (It may be desirable slightly to increase the size of that Committee.)

6. The Committee recommends that the Curators of the Taylor Institution be asked whether they can provide for instruction in Modern Languages.

A Lecturer in Accountancy would have to be appointed, and the Committee is of opinion that his stipend should be paid either out of the University Chest or from the Common University Fund.

It also thinks that—at any rate at first—some grant would have to be made to the Committee for Economics and Political Science.

After considering the Report of the Committee, Council adopted the following Resolution:—

“That Council is in favour of constructing a scheme for a Diploma specially suitable for Candidates contemplating a commercial career, the subjects for which shall be mainly those of the Diploma in Economics and Political Science, with the addition of a Modern Language and other subjects, the Diploma course to be under the control of the Committee for Economics and Political Science.”

The consideration of clause 6 of the Report was postponed.

9. Report on Length of Academical Year.

A Committee was appointed on June 21, 1909, in pursuance of a Resolution passed by Council on April 28, 1909: "That Council is prepared to consider and to consult the Colleges and the Delegates of Non-Collegiate Students as to the desirability of an extension of the length of the Academical Year (Full Term) from 24 to 26 weeks."

The Committee held two meetings.

After considering the Report of the Committee, Council adopted the following Report:—

The length of the Academical Year (Full Term) is at present indicated by implication in various University publications and College Statutes as three "Full Terms", each of eight weeks, available for instruction and lecturing. The actual practice of Colleges is not uniform, but there is a tendency for University and College Examinations to encroach upon the Full Term. The question of lengthening these Terms was treated by the Chancellor in his Memorandum, pp. 203-7. He concluded that any great lengthening of Full Term was undesirable, but that an increase of about a fortnight in the year might be useful, and he proposed to attain this by prefixing two weeks to the Michaelmas Full Term. The Committee was appointed to consider and consult the Colleges on the question of some such small addition to the Academical Year.

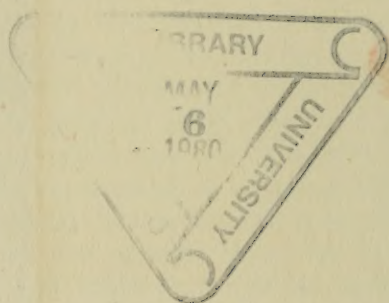
Two proposals were laid before the Colleges. One was either to lengthen the Michaelmas Term as the Chancellor suggested, or to lengthen slightly the Michaelmas and Hilary Terms. The other aimed at securing eight clear weeks for lectures, &c., by removing the Examinations, College and University, as far as possible, out of Full Term, and by requiring the Undergraduates to come up (as at present) before the beginning of Full Term and to go down after its close: for this end it was suggested that they might come up on a Tuesday and go down on a Thursday eight weeks and two days later.

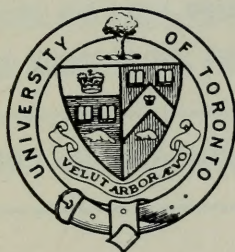
The replies of the Colleges show a majority adverse to any extension of Full Term, on the ground that such an extension must necessarily involve increased expense, while it would be

of doubtful advantage to University studies as a whole. There is, however, a definite body of opinion in favour of a real eight weeks Full Term. There is also a definite body of opinion in favour of placing Examinations (as far as possible) outside of Full Term. Council thinks that some attempt might be made to give effect to this expression of opinion, for example by further legislation directed towards removing University Examinations, as far as possible, out of Full Term.

In the opinion of Council the general position at present is well summed up in the following reply from one of the Colleges:—"We think that the object to be aimed at is eight weeks in each Term of full lecturing and teaching. This, with four or five days added, partly at the beginning, partly at the end, of each Term for arrangement of work and for College Examinations, divides the year into two approximately equal parts. So far as concerns candidates for the Honour Schools, the solid reading, especially the study of the prepared texts, requires a quiet time without interruption, such as may best be secured in vacation. Term-time should be occupied in attending lectures, in writing, in receiving tutorial instruction, and generally in exercising the mind on the raw material stored up in the vacation. We think that eight weeks at a time is a sufficiently long period for a Term so employed. This was clearly the intention of the last Commission in prescribing for the Colleges eight weeks in each Term clear of examinations."

Several replies from Colleges recommend that increased facilities should be given to students wishing to reside and work in vacation under vacation conditions. Council has reason to believe that in many Colleges serious students are allowed to stay up in vacation, that such students have free access to libraries, laboratories, &c., and that, where they already have rooms in College, no extra rent is charged for vacation residence. Council is of opinion that such facilities should be extended as widely as possible, and the Committee was instructed to report further upon the question of the residence of undergraduates in vacation.





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